The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5391. NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Inauguration of the New State Government.

Speech of Gov. Fenton on Retiring from Office.

The Inaugural Speech of the New Governor.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Ninth Brigade, composed of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments and a company of artillery, paraded this morning and escorted the Governor and his staff to the State Capital, where, although the snow was falling and a heavy west wind blowing, making it the most disagreeable day of the Winter thus far, the crowd was large; but the Jackson Guards, a politico-military organization of about one hundred men, succeeded in maintaining perfect order. At noon a national salute was fired by the brigade and the Little Giant gun.

A little before 1 o'clock Gov. FENTON and his staff, followed by Gov. HOFFMAN and his staff, entered the Assembly Chamber, which was soon crowded by spectators.

WELCOME BY GOV. FENTON.

Occupying the Clerk's desk, Gov. FENTON said:

Gov. HOFFMAN: In welcoming you to the Chief Magistracy of the State, as it is alike my duty and my pleasure to do, I cheerfully transfer the symbols of its authority to your hands. I bid you welcome to the Capitol, not merely to the exalted station to which you have been chosen, but also to the friendly regard and generous hospitality of its citizens. In terminating my stay among them, I cannot forbear to express my grateful appreciation of their uniform courtesy. I am sure that the kindness which they have invariably extended to me will be as freely continued to you, and will contribute greatly to the pleasure of your official residence in their midst. While offering you my best wishes upon your accession to the office of Governor, I speak from my own experience, when I remind you that it is a position of arduous toil and unceasing care. To preserve and obey the essential requirements of public duty in the face of urgent appeals and individual hardships will demand all your firmness and patience. If you are subject to criticism, you will but share the lot of all your predecessors. The trusts of the position are so difficult and delicate as to forbid the hope of entire escape from misinterpretation and censure. But mighty as may be the cares, the labors and the responsibilities of the office, they are not without compensations; if the trials are severe the rewards are no less signal and far more lasting. To him who holds the relation to the people which you now assume, the highest opportunities for usefulness are afforded, which, if improved, will enable him to secure for himself ample recompense for the precipitate and erroneous judgments of men. And for his own conscientious and faithful services, a population to be counted by millions, with interests vast in number and incalculable in value, whose enterprises extend in every direction and cover every field of action and useful effort, with freedom of opinion that is nowhere surpassed, necessarily constitutes a Commonwealth so diversified in character and sentiment that the Chief Magistrate who shall expect by his administration to satisfy all will not fail to be disappointed. He may not hope even for exemption from mistakes, but the merit which belongs to zeal for the public good and integrity in the public service, will sooner or later be discerned, and its requital will not cease to himself or to his name as long as the people are just and the memory of his good intentions survive. These considerations do not imply that the Executive can disregard his party obligations; but it is not too much to say that in the administration of public affairs a recognition of the general good and the foundation principle of equity and justice, is not only the highest obligation, but includes all others. As the representative of the whole people, his own sense of responsibility for the permanent good and the ultimate, if not immediate support, of a just public sentiment, unite to strengthen and enforce this sacred and comprehensive duty. In the effort to promote the general welfare, which I doubt not you will make, I invoke for your encouragement and support the prayers of all the people of the great Commonwealth, and the guidance of Him who is wise in all things.

REPLY OF GOV. HOFFMAN.

Gov. HOFFMAN replied as follows:

In receiving from you, Gov. FENTON, in the presence of these, our friends and fellow-citizens, the symbols of authority which belong to high office, the duties and cares of which you lay aside and I assume to-day, I realize how beautiful that system of government is which permits the transfer of so much power with so little ceremony. The sympathy which attends the act clothes it with additional dignity, and the kindness and good-will you manifest when surrendering to me the trust you have held so long, assures me that you forget, as I do, the asperities of a great political contest, the results of which, whether in the State or nation, the people cheerfully accept. The words with which you welcome me to the Capitol of the State are words of generous feeling, and impress me deeply. I am not a stranger to this city, or to the hospitalities of its citizens. Many who were known to me here in earlier life have been called away, leaving to the living the priceless legacy of an honorable name. I cherish their memories, and feel sure that those who have survived them will show to me the same courtesy and kindness which have been extended to you and to your predecessors. Looking back upon the long line of great men who have occupied the Chair of State to which I have been called, whose presence seem yet to fill the Capitol in which we stand, and feeling the full weight of the responsibilities now assumed by me, I invoke the generous support of all the people and the aid of Him who directs the destinies of men and of empires. Public life has its trials and rewards, its pains and pleasures, its disappointments and hopes; but the true man, caring little for harsh judgment or unjust censure, will find his full recompense in the approval of his constituents, and in the consciousness of having performed his duty faithfully and well. The passions and prejudices of the hour are soon forgotten, but the record we make is for all time, and is entered upon the pages of history, never to be erased. In the welcome you have given me you have wisely omitted all reference to the issues of the day, a discussion of which by either of us here would be a violation of the proprieties of the occasion. We cannot tell what the future may have in store for us. Let us indulge the hope that a wise Providence will direct all things for the greatest good of our State and country, and that we may live to see them both attain a degree of peace and prosperity which has no parallel in their past history.

After the address of Gov. HOFFMAN, the Lieutenant-Governor, ALLEN C. BEACH, was sworn into office, the oath being administered by Judge NELSON, Secretary of State.

Subsequently the immense crowd called upon Gov. HOFFMAN at the Executive Chamber, and upon Mrs. HOFFMAN at the Governor's residence, to exchange the compliments of the season.

At 5:30 o'clock P. M. the retiring staff of Gov. FENTON dined at the Delavan House with the staff of Gov. HOFFMAN.

The weather is cold and blustering, and the day the severest of the season.

State Officers—1869.

The following is a list of the State officers who entered upon the duties of their offices yesterday:

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor.
ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Comptroller.
MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.
VAN R. RICHMOND, State Engineer.
WHEELER H. BRISTOL, Treasurer.
JOHN D. FAY, OLIVER BASCOM, STEPHEN T. HAYT, Canal Commissioners.
JAMES A. BELL, Auditor Canal Department.
ABRAM B. WEAVER, Superintendent Public Instruction.
DAVID B. MCNEIL, SOLOMON SCHEU, JOHN HAMMOND, Inspector State Prisons.
EDWIN O. PERRIN, Clerk Court of Appeals.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Governor's Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
JAMES MCQUADE, Inspector-General.
WILLIAM H. MORRIS, General of Ordnance.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., Engineer-in-Chief.
JAMES B. CRAIG, Judge-Advocate-General.
JACOB S. MOSHIER, Surgeon-General.
C. FITCH BISSELL, Quartermaster-General.
GEORGE J. MAGEE, Paymaster-General.
WILLIAM SEEBACH, Commissary-General.
Cols. ROBERT LENOX BANKS, WALTER P. WARREN, S. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, WILLIAM F. MOLLER, WILLIAM KIDD, Aid-de-Camps.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate contains 17 Republicans and 15 Democrats. The Assembly will consist of 75 Republicans and 53 Democrats; Republican majority, 22. On joint ballot the Republicans will have 24 majority.

Gov. Hoffman's Residence in Albany

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

The residence of Gov. HOFFMAN, now nearly completed in Congress Hall building, will probably be one of the finest, on the interior, to be found in the city. The apartments to be occupied by His Excellency, have been turned inside out, renovated, reconstructed, and altered throughout. They do not look like the same place. It is wonderful how the labor of the mechanic and artist can change the appearance of things. The buildings that were formerly used as an ordinary dwelling, will soon present the appearance of a princely palace. Furniture, carpets, damasks, laces, &c., of the most gorgeous description, constitute the arrangements of the Governor's mansion. To the external appearance has been added a portico of beautiful architecture—neat, attractive and accommodating. In front of the portico are two large pillars, handsomely carved and worked up, from the top of which will project a gas-burner, to be covered by an appropriately designed globe, giving to the whole an air of distinction, elegance, and refinement, somewhat in keeping with the name and office of Governor of the great Empire State. We earnestly hope, however, that the day is not far distant when steps will be taken to erect a permanent Governor's mansion. The Governor's mansion is complete in its appointments, and more in keeping with the position than any we have had in many years.

MEXICO.

New States—A General Amnesty—Reception of Gen. Rosecrans—Speech of President Juarez—Another Ortega Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

As if there was not a sufficient number of Governments in Mexico, taking into consideration those that acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Congress and those that do not, the Mexican Congress has been taken with a mania quite recently for creating new States. While the great public improvements of the country are left to languish for want of the fostering care of the Government, Congress amuses itself in multiplying the number of Governors and Legislatures. The latest novelty in that line has been the creation of the new State of Morelos, a measure which, although it may well be considered as of questionable utility, passed through Congress by a large majority of votes. The inhabitants of Cuernaraca, who undoubtedly are those most particularly interested in the affair, seem, on the whole, to be well satisfied, and are busying themselves in the preparations requisite to put the necessary machinery of the new State Government in running order. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAS has been nominated by them for the Governorship and it is very probable that the General will accept the candidacy, although the disruptional State policy inaugurated by Congress is known to be little in accordance with his professed opinions on the subject, and even thought by some that so antagonistic has he shown himself to all innovations on the system of States, territorial rights and privileges, heretofore existing, that, instead of sanctioning, by his acceptation of a governorship, the new order of things established, he would prefer to remain forever in the retirement of private life. Whatever may be the General's opinion on the subject, one thing is certain: he will do nothing which is at variance with his honest convictions. The name of PORFIRIO DIAS is one of the very few prominent ones in Mexico to which, like the ideal wife of Cæsar, neither guilt nor suspicion is attached—his patriotism beyond cavil, his character above reproach. The next thing of importance that has been done by Congress is the acquittal of the Secretary of War of the charges brought against him for having authorized several disbursements not comprised in the estimates of expenditures, and those brought against the Secretary of State were also set aside and the Secretary absolved from the accusations preferred against him. The charges, in the first place, were not well founded, and in the second, badly sustained. Congress was also disposed to be lenient, even in the event of culpability having been established against the accused, from the fact that a conviction would have proved most damaging to the prestige of the party. The mere fact of accusations having been made against these high public functionaries proves that the public morality is not of that high order claimed by some of the mouth-pieces of the dominant party in Mexico, and cause us to look with charity upon the lesser acts of vandalism and spoliation committed by more ignorant officials.

AMNESTY.

The introduction of the bill having for its object the declaration of a general amnesty to all political offenders—not including, however, "Traitors to the country;" or, in other words, those who have served under the Government of the Empire—has received a favorable hearing from the Commission charged with its consideration. This amnesty is intended as a peace offering to the different ultra-liberals who have "pronounced" against the authority of the general Government, and has for its object the drawing together and firm consolidation of the different elements of the Mexican Liberal-Constitutional Party now unhappily separated by the apple of discord, and the formation of a grand national party which will, in an eminent manner, be entitled to the warm support and sincere admiration of all true Mexican patriots who have the real interests of the country at heart. We cannot but think, however, that a measure proclaiming a general amnesty to all political offenders, including even those who served the empire would be of great benefit for the country. It is a well-known fact that some of the most talented minds of the Mexican nation formed part and parcel of the Administration of MAXIMILIAN, and those men accept in good faith the reëstablishment of the Republic. We cannot consider the policy either just or convenient for the public good, which deprives them of all participation in the Government of the country, and drives them to the formation of a party in opposition to the existing Government significant in number and formidable in intelligence.

THE REVOLUTION IN TAMAULIPAS

increases in importance, and thus far has defied all the efforts of Gen. ESCOBEDO to put it down. It is said that MANUEL CUESTA has united with BRANLIS VARGAS, and his force consists of 800 men. The Government of Tamaulipas has levied a tax of one-half per cent. on all invested capital to raise funds to put down the revolution. A great deal of discontent is manifested by the people at this measure, although it is only caused by the pressing exigencies of the case. All commercial business is in a languishing condition; on the other hand the revolution augments.

RECEPTION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS was received by President JUAREZ on the 10th inst., when he presented his credentials from Washington, and was recognized in his official character by the Mexican President. After the delivery of the address of Gen. ROSECRANS, which referred to the very friendly relations existing between the two Republics, and to the admiration of the people of the American Union for the efforts of the Mexican Republic in throwing off a foreign yoke, and regaining its former constitutional and republican existence, President JUAREZ replied:

Señor Minister: I receive with satisfaction the letter of your Government, in which you are accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Mexican Government. The elevated principles manifested by you in order to improve the discharge of your mission, the confidence of your Government, and the cordial sentiments which you express in its name and your own, of friendship and sympathy toward Mexico, entitle you to the very just consideration of the Mexican people and their Government. In the reiterated efforts which Mexico has needed to reconquer, first, its autonomy in order to consolidate it, and in order that the Government of its constitutional liberty might prevail, it has esteemed and yet esteems in a great manner the sympathy of the people and Government of the United States as a bond of fraternity between the two Republics. The Mexican Government maintains the enduring confidence and desire that, far from altering, the friendly relations existing, happily, between the two countries will be cultivated and extended more and more each day. Moreover, from the similarity of their political principles, the close proximity should facilitate the development of commerce and of all useful enterprises which league peoples together in peace.

You will encounter, Sir Minister, the most friendly coöperation on the part of the Mexican Government in the illustrious designs which you have expressed as the object of your mission, and find it ever desirous of all that may be advantageous to the well-being and happiness of the two nations.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN CONSTRUCTION.

The preparations for the establishment of a line of telegraph from Vera Cruz to San Pico are nearly completed, and 180 miles of telegraph wire had arrived in the former port. I am sorry, however, that I am unable to predict many advantages from its construction, as the wire of the lines erected and in process of erection, is frequently cut and taken possession of by the Mexicans in the interior, who seem to think, probably, that wire has a higher and more important use than the transmission of ideas.

VERA CRUZ RAILROAD.

The work on this road has at last commenced and is being pushed forward with great activity on the branch running from Apizaco to Puebla, and owing to this fact more than any other is due the rapid disappearance of a number of robbers and bandits, a large portion of whom will find it more profitable to receive $1 per day for their labor on this line, than to pursue their former precarious and illy-paid freebooting speculations.

GONZALES ORTEGA AGAIN.

A party has raised quite recently in favor of ORTEGA, and the leaders have gone to confer with QUIROGA in Texas. It is not known whether ORTEGA recognizes this new move in his favor or not, as, up to latest accounts, he has maintained the strictest silence.

PORTO CARRERO.

GEN. GRANT.

A Conversation With the President-Elect—Government Aid to State Enterprises.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 30.

A distinguished citizen of St. Louis, a professional gentleman of reliable judgment, has just returned from Washington, where he had an introduction to the President elect, and very pleasantly relates characteristics of the interview that go far to exhibit the clear thought and the independent judgment of the man whom the people honor. We hope to hear from our friend often, and present his sketch this morning under his own title of

A HALF HOUR WITH GEN. GRANT.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

It was my good fortune this morning to spend a short time with the man to whom more than to any other the eyes of the nation are at present turned.

The headquarters of the armies of the United States is an unassuming two-story building, formerly a private residence, directly opposite the Navy Department. In company with a friend, your correspondent presented himself, inquiring of an orderly in the hall if the General was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, our cards were sent up. In a few moments we were requested to walk up stairs to the General's office.

When we entered, the General was out. In a moment he entered by a side door. No one could fail to recognize him instantly. The likenesses one sees everywhere are very like indeed. They do not flatter, as is usually the case, neither do they make him younger than he really appears. The pictures we see of JOHNSON are not like him: he is much older, more wrinkled and care-worn than they represent him. Not so, however, with GRANT. The pictures of the shops, the parlors and the cabins are strikingly true representations of the man. GRANT's countenance is pale, and has an expression of sadness. He has a noticeable stoop of the shoulders, and walks with a shuffling gate. He looks like a man burdened with care and anxiety, and as if it was by a strong effort of the will that he was bearing up against it, determined that he would not yield to it or be affected by it. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, with nothing whatever about his person or office to indicate his rank. After a cordial greeting, he offered us seats, and in a very easy, familiar way, entered into conversation. In a few moments Senator ——— was announced, with Judge ———, of Louisiana.

"General," said the Senator, "Judge ——— wishes to see you a few moments, and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the Lower Mississippi. We wish the United States Government to indorse, and thus guarantee the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied, with a quick, positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on that subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the Senator, "we only wish the United States to indorse the bonds, so that we can sell them without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount, so that it would be impossible for the Government to lose a cent in any emergency."

Again GRANT quickly interrupted, "I never knew a Government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay. You now want the indorsement of the bonds. If that is given, you will soon want to legislate for the payment of the bonds."

"General," said the Senator, "you are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said GRANT, "how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"It is impossible to cultivate our lands," interposed the Senator. "The levees are absolutely necessary."

"I know all about the levees," he answered. "I served in that country when a young man, and I had something to do myself, with the breaking of those levees."

"But," said the Judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow, and let them stay under water," said GRANT, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to-day as they have ever been; and if that Government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle. I know no way the Government could have adopted for rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work, and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work?" GRANT quietly replied; "they'll work if you'll pay them for it."

"Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts in most sections of the State to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands, and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate; and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said GRANT, "I think you will have to build your own levees, or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

The above, though not all that was said, gives the substance and spirit of the conversation. It shows much more plainly than any statement I have seen precisely where the President elect now stands with reference to the South.

This conversation shows that whatever he may hereafter do he now stands by his past record. He means that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized as such, and secured and protected in his rights and privileges in every State; that the freedom of the freedman shall be recognized and his labor fairly compensated; that the national obligations shall not be increased, and that the promoters of the late war at the South shall not be aided by the Government in repairing the damages occasioned by the war.

The result of the interview was a strong conviction that GRANT is a Radical in the most radical sense of the political term, that all parties North and South would do wisely to recognize the fact and act accordingly. That he will follow the course of JOHNSON and abandon the party that elected him, and to any extent identify himself with his enemies or opponents in the war, is contrary to the character of the man, and his present positive and clearly expressed convictions.

GRANT's manner is that of quiet ease, perfect self-reliance, and the most positive convictions. He expresses his ideas in short sentences, and in a low tone of voice. Although there is a remarkable quietness in his manner, there is at the same time marked positiveness of utterance to such a degree indeed that one feels that there is very little use in replying to an adverse opinion. Though there was nothing approximating to rudeness, yet there was that positiveness in his first short response to the Louisiana Senator and Judge, that left them neither heart nor hope to plead their cause further. It was clearly evident that what they said after that was in defence of themselves rather than with the hope of making an impression on their auditor.

Such is GRANT as I saw him. He is unchanged. He is as positive and determined as ever. Whatever line of battle he may fix upon, you may depend upon it he will still fight it out on that line.

O. C. A.

The Special Election of Congressman in the Arkansas Second District.

From the Camden (Ark.) Journal Dec. 16.

The election on last Friday, the 11th inst., to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman HINDS, passed off quietly, without disturbance of any kind whatever. The vote polled was small in consequence of the people not generally being informed of the date of the election; although Sheriff BEAUCHAMP gave the usual notice by proclamation at the different precincts. The Democracy displayed unusual apathy, whether because they did not like their candidate or because they wisely concluded that it was best to elect Judge JAMES T. ELLIOTT, we do not pretend to know. So far as we have received returns, ELLIOTT runs far ahead of both his competitors, and we may safely assume that he is elected by a large majority.

TELEGRAMS.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Diplomatic Corps.

Address of Victor Emmanuel of Italy to His Military Staff.

Both Addresses of a Pacific Character and Hopeful of the Future.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps—He Hopes for Peace During the Present Year.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, at the usual New-Year's reception of the Diplomatic Corps, in replying to the address of the representatives of foreign Powers, said that he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory spirit animating European Governments, which enables them to quiet animosities and smooth international difficulties as fast as they arise, thus insuring the continuance of peace. He confidently hoped that the year 1869 would prove as satisfactory as the year which has just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of civilized nations and peoples.

Outflow of Specie from the Bank of France.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 1.

There has been a very considerable outflow of specie from the Bank of France during the week just passed. The official statement of the condition of affairs of that institution is published to-day, whereby it is shown that the amount of bullion on hand is quite 31,000,000f. less than at the corresponding period last week.

ITALY.

Speech of King Victor Emanuel to the Military Staff.

FLORENCE, Italy, Friday, Jan. 1.

King VICTOR EMANUEL, to-day, in his reply to the New-Year's congratulations of the military staff, said that the present situation of Italian affairs was good, but that if the present amicable situation should become clouded, and trouble should in the future appear to be imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and the national honor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Contemplated Yacht Race—Mr. Ashbury to Bring His Yacht Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.

Mr. ASHBURY, in his note to Messrs. BENNETT and STEBBINS, of New-York, relative to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of the *Dauntless*, says he will race the *Phantom* across the Atlantic. He will go in any event, and thus give the *Sappho* and other English yachts a chance to accept.

The *Times* to-day, in a leading editorial, denounces the projects of the Liberals for the abolition of Primogeniture, &c., and says that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative.

The directors of the bank of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., which failed some time ago, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the management of its affairs.

CORK, Friday, Jan. 1.

There was a large Fenian demonstration here to-day, at which Mr. O'SULLIVAN made a strong speech.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Greece Continues the Arming of the National Troops.

CORFU, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Government of Greece is actively engaged in perfecting and completing the armament of the national troops.

EMANCIPATION.

Celebration in Boston of the Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slaves—Speeches by Wendell Phillips, Senator Wilson and Others.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

The sixth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves was celebrated here to-day, regardless of the driving storm, by a parade of the Shaw Guards (colored) and a large gathering of the anti-slavery leaders at Tremont Temple. The morning session was opened by several speeches from speakers from this city and vicinity, and the exercises consisted mostly of congratulations to the colored people present. The Emancipation Proclamation was read by Mr. EMANUEL SULLIVAN, a colored graduate of Harvard. Miss HENRIETTA A. GRAY, a colored poetess from Cambridge, recited a Christmas poem, and Mrs. FRANCES E. W. HARPER a poem on Moses. Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR, WM. WELLS BROWN and Rev. WM. ALGER were among the speakers.

The afternoon session at 3 o'clock was well attended, the audience consisting largely of white persons. The opening address was delivered by RICHARD J. GREENER, of Cambridge, who eulogized in an eloquent manner the old leaders of the Anti-Slavery Party.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He was followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who began his address by stating that he had not come there to rejoice, for he was too fearful of the future. He argued that with the banks, corporations and Presidents, and one-half of the votes of the nation the white people could as effectually govern the blacks as they could had the question of suffrage never been agitated. He regarded the gift of the ballot to the black man, under the present circumstances, as a humbug. The negro can do nothing with the ballot until opportunity is given him to acquire wealth. Suffrage was a reality of no value to the blacks until they were protected in that right. He expected to see JEFF. DAVIS placed in the Senate Chamber of Congress before the adoption of measures calculated to give the negro his natural rights. The speaker referred to the war, and said that ideas and guns should go together; but we had lost the opportunity of sending ideas into the South when we dallied at the end of the war. Now, we must wait for another generation to do the work we left undone. The speaker's strongest argument was, that although the negro had a legal and moral right to vote, yet he had no legal right to represent his people in Congress. He made some severe references to the course of Gen. GRANT, in "Sitting still," as the speaker said, "when he might have used the army in protecting the colored people of the South from murder and robbery. If Gen. GRANT did prove a friend to the colored man, the speaker would throw his hat over the roof and catch it at the other side." He closed with an eloquent appeal to the people, asking them to throw aside everything else and work only for an amendment to the national Constitution. Concentrate the strength of the people in that and it might be accomplished. In doing this we must have such an amendment as would overlook the race and only see the man. He would have all races of men equal in every respect before the law, and leaving the race entirely out of the question, legislate for the man, be he Indian, negro or Chinaman. The speaker expected opposition from GRANT, but we must have a constitutional amendment, giving every human being equal rights, in spite of GRANT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, on being introduced, took an opposite view of the condition of the country, and spoke of the wonders that had been performed for the black people in eight years. He said the negroes were getting property, and had received for their labor last year over $2,000,000. They were in the Legislatures, the Courts and offices of their respective States, and he believed that Congress would at its next session, under the authority of the fourteenth article of amendment, remedy the evils which had arisen in Georgia, and reinstate the blacks in the proper exercise of their rights. He stated that an amendment to the Constitution covering all the objections urged by Mr. PHILLIPS, was now before Congress, written by Mr. PHILLIPS' own hand, which he believed would receive the sanction of Congress, and that there were enough Republican Legislatures ready to adopt it and make it a law. As for Gen. GRANT, he believed that he was true to the cause. The General, elected on that issue, could not abandon the negro until every right and privilege was given him. Mr. WILSON closed with a glowing picture of what had been done by the nation, stating that Congress was always ahead of the people on questions of reform, and would move in those matters as soon as the people would sustain them.

The closing address was delivered by Rev. J. D. SUTTON, of Boston, who addressed the colored people, telling them that we had done a great deal for them, and now they must do much for themselves.

During the speeches the colored Shaw Guards entered the Temple with their band and were received with applause.

The evening session was opened by the singing of the John Brown Song by the audience, and the reading of extracts from anti-slavery speeches by Miss MOLYNEUX.

Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, of Boston, was the first speaker. He referred to the time when many of this audience were gathered together six years ago in the Temple to await the news that the slaves were declared free. He eloquently recited the history of Gen. GRANT bearing on emancipation, and claimed that Gen. GRANT was the great emancipator, as it was his opinion that urged on the proclamation of President LINCOLN. His speech created considerable enthusiasm.

A letter was read from Gen. BUTLER, expressing his regret that he could not be present and celebrate the occasion with them.

Mrs. FRANCES HARPER addressed the assemblage, reciting the events connected with her early life in the South, when her mother was a slave, and spoke in high terms of the kindness of the Northern people to the negroes, and briefly referred to the great changes which she had witnessed in Virginia, where she had addressed the colored people since the war.

Several other speeches were made; but, owing to the terrible storm, Rev. J. FREEMAN CLARK and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, who were advertised to speak, were unable to reach the Temple, and the session was consequently short.

Consolidation of Railroad Lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 1.

The report that the Erie Railroad Company has leased the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is denied. It is stated as a fact, however, that a consolidation of interests in a permanent through broad gauge line between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River has been effected, and the change of gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Road has been stopped. A system of through trains for freight and passengers will at once be inaugurated, and a third rail will be laid from here to Odin, Ill., the intersection of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central Roads. It is also stated that the entire route between here and New-York will be furnished with double track.

Inauguration of the Mayor Elect of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn, Friday, Jan. 1.

DANIEL M. FOX, the newly elected Mayor, was inaugurated this afternoon. The oath of office was administered by Judge ALLISON, in presence of the City Councils. Mr. MCMICHAEL, the retiring Mayor, escorted his successor to the Mayor's Office, and put him in possession of the same. The contest for the office, on account of alleged frauds, is still pending before the Court.

Murder Trial in Philadelphia.—A Verdict of Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 1.

The jury in the Twitchell case went out about 9 o'clock this evening and returned in twenty-five minutes with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict by throwing up his hands in a deprecating manner.

The Broadhead Murder Trial at Stroudsburg, Penn.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Friday, Jan. 1.

The Broadhead murder trial was closed last night after the argument of counsel. The prisoners have held up their heads through the whole trial with boldness, but there is little doubt as to their guilt.

No Official Report Received of the Latest Indian Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 1.

No information has been received at Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters in regard to the reported battle with the Indians.

Fire in Greenfield, Mass.—Loss $20,000.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 1.

GUNN & AMIDON's extensive bit-stock manufactory, in this town, was burned last night. The loss was $20,000.

Ill-Treatment of Boys on Shipboard.

A dispatch from San Francisco, a few days ago, stated that the first and second mates of the ship *Santee* had been sentenced to State Prison for two years for ill-treatment of apprentice boys on the voyage from this City to San Francisco. The San Francisco *Call* of the 18th of December gives the following account of the trial of the first mate:

"Several days ago we gave an account of how the first officer of an American ship 'broke in' three boys during a voyage from New-York to this port. Yesterday the offender was brought to trial before Judge HOFFMAN, in the United States District Court. The accused was J. W. CAUSLAND, chief officer of the American ship *Santee*, and three indictments were presented against him by the United States Grand Jury. The first case tried was where GEORGE GOLDING, a boy between 17 and 18 years of age, was the complainant. He testified that he was whipped several times during the voyage—probably forty times; that the defendant frequently compelled him to drink salt water, and upon one occasion he forced him to eat a piece of tobacco as long as a man's finger. It made him very sick, causing him to vomit and strain a great deal. He had to drink salt water a number of times, and each time that it was forced upon him the mate declared that it 'would strengthen his lungs' and 'give the ship a good name.' Before the prosecution had introduced all their evidence, the accused withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the charge. The second indictment was then read and evidence to substantiate its allegations introduced. ISAAC BOWERS, the complainant, is perhaps eighteen years of age. He is not a very bright boy. He had been out from New-York only a few days when the mate began to maltreat him, frequently striking him with a rope's-end because he could not remember the name of the ropes. Sometimes he would make him draw a bucket of water from the sea and drink of it until he could hold no more. On one occasion he compelled him to drink four cupfuls—almost a gallon—it puffed out his stomach until it looked like a toad's. He was very sick afterward, but received no pity from either of the mates. He was kept sawing wood for a month, and was struck once with a heavy piece of wood. The steward said that he had been going to sea for thirty-seven years and had never seen anybody so badly treated as the accused treated the boys. He went to the master and told him that it must be stopped, and the second mate was forbidden to flog or maltreat the boys, but the prisoner continued to do so whenever he felt like it—which was very often. The Court said that he had never heard of such outrages. The prisoner's counsel, MANCHESTER, thought that compelling the boys to eat tobacco was not exactly right, but did not deem drinking salt water cruelty. The jury, however, thought differently, and rendered a verdict of 'guilty.' There is still another case to dispose of."

Chinese Testimony Ruled Out in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 18.

Several days since a soldier named CUNNINGHAM was arrested for stabbing a Chinaman. He was brought before Judge PROVINES for examination, and the wounded Chinaman was offered as a witness against him. To this the prisoner's counsel objected, and, the Court expressing a wish to hear argument on the matter, the case was continued. Yesterday afternoon the question of the competency of such testimony was argued at length by LOUDERBACK for the prosecution, and ZACH. MONTGOMERY for the defence. The former contended that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Civil Rights bill all persons, regardless of race or color, and not otherwise disqualified, are competent witnesses and entitled to the same rights and privileges in Courts of justice. The case was finally taken under advisement, and this morning Judge PROVINES rendered his decision excluding the Chinese witnesses. He held that the Constitutional Amendment refers only to citizens, and was not intended to interfere with or abrogate any of the rules of evidence established by the laws of the States. Chinamen are not citizens, and consequently the law of the State excluding their evidence in cases where white men are parties must be considered in full force. As the present case depends on white men's testimony also, it was continued for further examination.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in Cincinnati—A Man Kills his Wife and Blows Out His Brains.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 31.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the shrieks of a woman rung out reached the ears of two policemen, patroling their beat on Central-avenue, from Everett to Wade streets. The screams continued for several seconds, and then died away to half-suppressed moanings and gaspings, low and labored, but still loud and distinct enough to indicate to the watchmen their proper course. Raps for help were given, and answered by the Policemen on the street, and, in a short time a little group of excited persons gathered around a little frame on Central-avenue, No. 570. The policemen halted at the fastened door to learn the cause of the outcry, and, while they were waiting and listening, the air was shaken by the discharge of a gun. The policemen shouted to the people in the house adjoining, and questioned them concerning their neighbors. One woman replied that the occupants of the little frame house had been quarreling for the last half hour, and that she feared old Mr. ASBACH had killed his wife. She was told to bring down a light, and did so. An entrance into the house through the front door being impossible, the men forced their way into the cellar, through its insecure covering, and passed into the rear yard. They found the back door unlocked, and made their way through it into the house. On ascending to the second floor, and looking into the front room, they shrank back in horror. The room was in wild disorder, and gave evidence that a desperate death-struggle had taken place. In the midst of this confusion lay stretched on the floor WILLIAM ASBACH, an old man of sixty-seven, and JOSEPHINE, his wife, a woman of 57. Both were dead. The body of the man lay on its back, and between a sofa and a marble-topped table. His head seemed shattered to pieces. The right side of his skull, from the jaw to the middle of the head, was gone, and with the brain fully revealed and the remnant of the tongue hanging out, a hideous spectacle was presented. A long, wide pool of blood extended from the head to the wall, and large clots of brain and gray hair were spattered on the sofa, table and all surrounding objects. By his side lay a discharged Springfield rifle, and on its trigger the great toe of his right foot was pressed—pressed so forcibly that it was with great difficulty that the toe was disengaged from the lock. This, then, was the result of the shot that had been heard. He had killed his wife, and then, overcome by remorse or the fear of the consequences that would sorely attend his fearful crime, had blown his own brains out. The charge had entered his mouth, but the muzzle had not, evidently, been placed between his teeth, for a portion of the lower lip had been shot away. The charge from the gun had passed clear through his head, and fourteen or fifteen buckshot were lodged in the ceiling directly over the corpse.

Mrs. ASBACH lay beside her husband, on her right side. Her head was frightfully gashed and sunken, as if it had been first cut with the sharp edge of a hatchet, and then beaten with some blunt and very heavy instrument. This was, without doubt, the case, as a bloody hatchet was found a few feet from her head. Another wound—a mortal stab in the breast—was apparent, and the blood was flowing from it and the gashes of the head in two great, copious streams, that saturated the carpet all around her. This last stab, which was about four inches in depth, is supposed to have caused instant death. The weapon with which this had been administered—a butcher-knife—was found lying on a table. The wounds on the head would have allowed her to live, perhaps, an hour. The visage of the poor woman had undergone the most frightful contortions. The brows were compressed, and the flesh of the forehead drawn into hard knots; one eye was closed as if in pain, and the other was wide open, glassy and staring. She was partially undressed.

The policemen notified the officers in charge of the Bremen-street Station-house, and the house was given into the charge of Mr. F. MILLER, Constable of the Tenth Ward. The Coroner was summoned, and, about 9 o'clock, impaneled a jury, who examined the bodies and adjourned the inquest, for the purpose of hearing the testimony of witnesses, to 2:30 o'clock P. M.

ASBACH was 67 years of age, and by trade a basket-maker. His wife was 10 years younger, and for some time had kept a little toy, picture and candy store in front of their house, which they leased about five months ago. The old man did his basket-making in a back room on the first floor, the upper story being occupied by them as a sitting-room and sleeping apartment. The rooms are small, though they are comfortable, and tolerably well furnished. The sitting-room, the room in which the tragedy took place, is neatly carpeted, contains a sofa, bureau and wardrobe. Its walls are hung with a great number of cheap prints, some illustrating events in the life of our Saviour, and others being of rather a sensual character. On the marble-topped center-table in the room was a German book of psalms, which was pretty well thumbed and dog-eared, evidences that it had been in constant use. The couple have never lived together as man and wife should live. Both have been anxious to make all the money possible out of their respective branches of trade, but neither has been willing to place much confidence in the integrity or business tact of the other. The wife has always desired entire and undisputed control of the finances of both, and this the husband has never conceded. Their quarrels over money matters have been frequent and exceedingly acrimonious. So violent have been their disagreements that during their wedded life the wife has left the husband no less than four times, each time vowing that she would not return to his house; but each time he has induced her to come back to him, by promising that he would accede to all her wishes and treat her better in the future. ASBACH, it seems, was of rather a superstitious nature. He was in the habit of visiting a fortune-teller's every once in a while, and seemed to rely implicitly on her advice for the management of his business. Of late he has taken baskets of oranges and lemons to her nearly every week. This fortune-teller visited Mrs. ASBACH's store last Monday, to see Mr. ASBACH. ASBACH was not in. On being informed of that fact, the woman applied some disreputable epithets to Mrs. ASBACH, whereupon that person struck her. A sharp little scratching fight ensued, and was terminated by the fortune-teller hitting Mrs. ASBACH on the arm with a mineral water bottle.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. ASBACH swore out a warrant for the arrest of her assailant, charging her with assault and battery. The case was to have been tried before 'Squire TRUE yesterday. Mrs. ASBACH was away from home for several hours on Tuesday, looking after her case, and Mr. ASBACH seemed to think that she had instituted legal proceedings to obtain a divorce from him.

Returning to the store, in the evening, Mrs. ASBACH made a bed on the floor of the back room, by laying a chair, with a bed on it, upon the floor. She kept that bed, lying with her back toward the fire, from 8 o'clock in the evening until after 11 o'clock. Two young women, who sometimes dressed dolls for her, visited her in the evening and remained with her until about 10:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Mr. ASBACH came in and took a seat by the fire. His manner while sitting there is described as being very strange, more becoming a man in liquor than a sober person. He seemed anxious that the young ladies and Mr. AUGUST ASBACH, his oldest son, who was also visiting him, should leave. So all three left before 11 o'clock. Nobody saw either man or wife after 11 o'clock. The supposition is that, about midnight, ASBACH went to bed on the second floor; that Mrs. ASBACH remained down stairs until, perhaps, 1:30 o'clock; that she went up stairs, and, refusing to share her husband's bed, made one for herself on the sofa in the front room. It is believed that this contemptuous conduct enraged ASBACH, and that he went into the front room, abused his wife, was upbraided by her, and the creature of excitement and rage committed the fearful act recorded above. This, however, is mere speculation, a hypothesis drawn from the circumstances which surround the case.

Gen. Grant's Visit to Girard College.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 1.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. GRANT paid a visit to Girard College, in company with AUGUSTUS HEATON, Esq., a member of the Union League, and one of the Directors of the College. The visit was kept very quiet, and there were but a few members of the Board of Directors at the College when the distinguished visitor arrived, about 4:35 o'clock. His visit was the more gratifying in consequence of yesterday being the day of awarding premiums to meritorious pupils at the college.

Gen. GRANT was received by the President of the College, WM. H. ALLEN, LL.D., by whom he was escorted through the different class-rooms, and introduced to the several teachers. He inquired as to the method of discipline and tuition in the institution, and expressed himself as much gratified therewith. He then entered the chapel of the college, where the pupils were assembled, and was formally introduced to them and welcomed to the institution by President ALLEN, in the following language:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT ALLEN.

Boys, I have the honor to introduce you to our illustrious visitor, Gen. GRANT. I am sure there is no man in this broad land of ours whom you would rather see. You have read of his deeds in war, and your hearts have swelled with joy as the news of his triumphs; having fought it out on that line he is now the hero of peace. Give three rousing cheers for the President elect of the United States, the hero of war and peace. [The cheers were given with a hearty will.] And now, General permit me to welcome you most cordially to this home and school of orphans, many of them made orphans in the late war for the life of the Republic. These spacious buildings are their home, and these faithful teachers and officers are the guides of their youth. They are all loyal boys; patriotic to their hearts' core. Hundreds of those who formerly occupied these halls went forth to fight in the armies under your command, and not a few of them laid down their lives for their country. And if the nation should be again exposed to a similar peril, which may God avert, when these boys shall become men, I pledge to you and to the country, hundreds more from these benches who will as bravely do, and as nobly die.

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT rose amid applause and thanked the boys for the cordial reception they had given him, with which he was much gratified. He was more impressed than he had previously been with the usefulness of the great bequest of STEPHEN GIRARD, and hoped that the orphans would, in future life do credit to the institution and to the able officers who conduct it, and that they would always evince a patriotic devotion to their country and its free institutions.

The pupils then sang "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," under the direction of their musical preceptor, Prof. GEO. V. BISHOP. The distinguished visitor then took his departure.

In the evening Gen. GRANT remained in his rooms at the Continental Hotel, exchanging congratulations with the numerous friends who continued to call upon him to a late hour. Among those who paid him their respects were: Gen. and Mrs. GEORGE E. MEADE, Gen. and Mrs. D. H. RUCKER, Commodore STEDMAN, United States Navy, Mayor MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mr. JOHN RICE, Mr. and Mrs. AUBREY SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. MONTGOMERY, and others.

To-day it is the intention of the General to dine with Mr. JOHN RICE, by invitation of that gentleman.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A Will Sought to be Broken on the Ground that it was Dictated by a Spirit.

Correspondence of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

BATH, Me., Monday, Dec. 28, 1868.

The long case of MARIANNA ROBINSON, appellant from decree of Judge of Probate, vs. ADAMS et al., executors, came to an end just in season for Court, jury and counsel to enjoy Christmas at home. The case probably has excited more interest here than any one since that of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers. It grew out of an effort on the part of an only daughter to set aside the will of her mother, allowing her during life $500 a year, and the same to her children after her. The appellant, herself an only daughter, has an only daughter some 10 years of age. The estate was some $19,000 or $20,000, and in a certain contingency is to go to collateral heirs. The estate was tied up with the avowed purpose of keeping it entirely out of the hands of the daughter's husband, against whom the mother had imbibed feelings of dislike.

The appellant sought to set aside the will on the grounds, first, improper influence of a brother; second, that the will was supposed to be dictated by the spirit of deceased husband; third, that spiritualism had become an insane delusion; and, fourth, that testator was under an insane delusion in regard to the character of Mr. ROBINSON. These points were all presented with a great deal of energy and ability by Mr. GOULD, of Thomaston, in behalf of the appellant. He dwelt most upon the point that spiritualism had become with her an insane delusion.

Mr. GILBERT, in behalf of executors, contended that the documentary evidence of previous wills showed that she entertained the sole purpose to exclude ROBINSON from any possible benefits of her property before she embraced spiritualism. That but slight changes were made in her last will after she embraced spiritualism, and those principally in the same direction—more stringent against ROBINSON; that she consulted her deceased husband in reference to the will after she had made it, and not before; that ROBINSON had been unkind to testatrix, and that her feelings toward him were well grounded and not delusive.

KENT, J., instructed the jury—That as a general rule a man out of debt may sell his property or give it away, so in prospect of death he may dispose of it by will; there is no law to compel one person to like another. A testator must be of sound mind, not necessarily of a high degree of intellect. Insanity avoids a will—that insanity which breaks down all the powers of the mind or an insane delusion. What is an insane delusion—not a mere mistake of fact? A delusion is a diseased state of the mind which believes things that do not exist, with persuasion so fixed that neither evidence nor argument can convince to the contrary. What is not reasoned up cannot be reasoned down. For instance, a man believes he is made of glass, and takes good care not to break his legs. Here is delusion in the fact and not in the reasoning powers. Again, delusion in the reasoning. A man believes as a fact in the second coming of Christ, not necessarily a delusion; by dwelling upon it he believes that he is Christ and has come claiming to be Christ. Here the reasoning is at fault. Speculative beliefs in theology, which we may consider unreasonable or absurd, are not insane delusions. Eccentricity is not insanity. Eccentric people are conscious of the queer things they say and do. A person about to make a will may take advice. The influence to be undue so as to avoid a will must be such and so exercised as in effect to destroy the freedom of the testator's will so as to render his act more the offspring of another's will than his own. This same rule applies whether the influence is exerted by personal presence or by a letter from a distance, and the rule is the same whether the letter comes from a husband in an absent country, or what is the same thing, if she believes she receives a communication from the spirit world, if she yields her own will, judgment and free agency, it would not be her will; if she did not abandon them to the supposed wishes of her husband, but received it as advice, then it would be her own will. The same rule applies to spiritual communications on this point, if believed, as to advice from a living person.

The jury, by their verdict, after being out all night, sustained the will. Case goes to law Court on motion to set aside as against evidence.

The Fire in Lynn—List of Insurance.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 30.

The following is a complete list of the insurance upon the buildings, stock and machinery destroyed by the fire at Lynn on Friday night and Saturday morning last:

Hartford Insurance Company	$9,000
Ætna	13,000
Home, New-York	5,000
Home, New-Haven	13,500
Security, New-York	5,000
Phœnix, New-York	10,000
Insurance Company of North America, Phila.	12,000
Pacific of San Francisco	8,000
Peoples' of Worcester	9,000
Germania, New-York	7,500
Yonkers, New-York	9,000
Liverpool and London	9,600
Putnam, Hartford	8,000
Lorillard	7,500
Shoe and Leather, Boston	9,000
Merchants', Hartford	6,000
Independent, Boston	5,000
Prescott, Boston	2,500
Cleveland, Onio	2,500
Fireman's, Boston	2,000
Hanover, New-York	7,500
City Fire, Hartford	3,400
Bay State, Worcester	2,500
National, Boston	2,500
Boston, Boston	2,000
Niagara, New-York	7,500
Manhattan, New-York	12,500
Washington, Providence, R. I.	7,500
Atlantic, Brooklyn	8,500
Hope, Providence	5,000
North American, New-York	10,000
Corn Exchange, New-York	7,500
Commerce, Albany	7,500
Western, Buffalo	5,000
Norwich of Norwich	3,500
Salem Mutual	2,000
Holyoke Mutual	2,000
Thirty-seven companies	$238,000

John C. Breckinridge.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 29.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is not rich. He is poor; but he is not a seeker for office. It is quite possible that he might have returned home any time during the last eighteen months without much risk. He was urged to do so by many; and on one occasion, at Paris, in the Autumn of 1866, the Governorship of Kentucky happened to be suggested, when he said: "I would not accept any office within the gift of the people, if I could get one. I could not hold one outside of Kentucky; but if I could be returned to my old place in the Senate, and should be permitted by Congress to take my seat, I would not consent to go back to Washington. I am growing in years, and have been losing in fortune. My family is increasing—I need money, and look to my profession, not only as the surest, but as the most suitable and available and agreeable means of providing it." In speaking thus we doubt not he was sincere. His enemies will give him credit for a keen, discriminating judgment, for the strictest personal integrity, and for remarkable prudence.

IS VACCINATION A FAILURE?—The head of the Board of Health in San Francisco has taken it upon himself to declare vaccination a failure in checking the small pox in that city. Yet it is said, that only 6,000 persons have been vaccinated there, out of the 150,000 population, since the pestilence broke out. Isn't vaccination a failure simply because the people have failed to avail themselves of this remedy? At all events until it shall have been better tried the Health Officer is censurable for saying a word calculated to influence the public against it.—*Sacramento Union, Dec. 15.*

INDIANA.

The Vigilance Committee Excitement in Southern Indiana—The Regulators Defy the Authorities—Mrs. Clem and Her New Trial—Additional Evidence in the Young Case—The Great Railroad Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lafayette, Ind., Monday, Dec. 28, 1868.

The excitement in regard to the Seymour Regulators continues to be as intense as ever in the Counties of Floyd and Jackson, and all over a very large part of Southern Indiana. The deputies of the Sheriff of Floyd County, despite their most strenuous efforts, have up to this time not succeeded in making any arrests, there prevailing in and around Seymour, so far as the Regulators are concerned, a perfect reign of terror, in consequence of which no one dares to give any evidence that might lead to the detection of the ringleaders. As for the Regulators themselves, who, at first, were completely cowed by the loud execrations, which resounded from all quarters as soon as the news of the New-Albany outrage was flashed over the wires, they have been much emboldened by the prospect that their crime will meet with no punishment whatever; and not only have they sent copies of their famous "warning" to the men whom they believed to be sympathizers of the murdered Reno boys and their confederates, but they have also conveyed written or oral threats to all parties in Jackson County who might be called upon to testify against them in the investigation by the Grand Jury of Floyd County. I understand that, owing to the inability of the authorities to obtain any satisfactory evidence against the Regulators by an open and public examination, the whole matter has been intrusted to a number of skillful detectives, who will "work up" the case with due secrecy, and, when they have obtained sufficient evidence, proceed to the arrest of the guilty parties, supported by a sufficient force which the Governor of the State will place at their disposal.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE AND THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Surprise and dissatisfaction have been expressed by a great many of our citizens, that the Governor of Indiana should not have immediately, upon hearing of the murders committed by the Jackson County Vigilance Committee at New-Albany, taken the necessary steps to bring about the apprehension of the offenders, and the punishment of their bold violation of our laws. Gov. Baker, I have been informed, has been in constant correspondence with the Sheriffs of the counties infested by these Regulators, and offered them as much assistance as they need for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Upon mature reflection, however, and in consideration of the peculiar state of affairs prevailing in Jackson County, it has been deemed prudent to delay interference on the part of the State Executive until sufficient evidence has been obtained for identifying the leaders of the lawless organization styling itself "The Vigilance Committee of Jackson County."

THE LEADER OF THE REGULATORS.

The masked fellow who commanded the seventy Regulators at the time of the New-Albany murders, and on whose right forefinger a valuable diamond ring was noticed by the Sheriff and his deputies, is said to be a well-known ex-officer of one of the first Indiana volunteer regiments that took the field in the early part of the war, and to have conducted himself so shamefully in the service as to necessitate his ignominious dismissal from the army. Since the close of the war this individual has led the life of a gambler and *chevalier d'industrié*, and taken a leading part in some of the lynching affairs by which Southern Indiana has been disgraced for the past three or four years. It is thought that he left the State a few days after Anderson and the Reno boys had been hung at New-Albany.

MRS. CLEM.

Aside from the Vigilance Committee excitement, the trial of Mrs. Clem in Indianapolis, which has become a *cause celebre* in the criminal annals of this State, has riveted a large share of the attention of our population; and the unsatisfactory result of her first trial—the jury having been discharged after long and fruitless efforts to agree—has by no means lessened the interest which this tragic and mysterious affair has excited in all parts of Indiana. The New-York Times has laid before its readers such full reports of the murder of Jacob Young and his wife, at Cold Spring, in the environs of Indianapolis, on the 12th of September, 1868, that I need not repeat here any of the details of that terrible crime, which Mrs. Clem and two men, named Hartmann and Abrams, are accused of having committed. Mrs. Clem, a comely young married lady, is a perfect psychological enigma. She cannot even write, and, to the casual observer, seems not possessed of a great deal of intelligence, shrewdness and energy; and yet she was selected as business manager by the secret league of bad men, who are known to have had, for several years past, their headquarters at Indianapolis, and to have largely engaged in illegitimate transactions. During the whole of her trial, which extended for seventeen long days, and which must have been a terrible strain upon the strongest of nerves, she never lost her calmness and composure for a single moment. She never displayed even the slightest agitation or nervousness, but, to all appearance, was more unconcerned and indifferent than any of the ladies who were present in the audience. Once only, during the impassioned appeal which her counsel made to the jury, she shed a few tears; but a moment or two afterward, when taken into the ante-room, she burst into a fit of laughter, although the tears were still on her cheeks. Nobody believes that she is innocent, and the result of her trial, although, perhaps, in accordance with the evidence, has greatly disappointed the public. Since the close of the proceedings in her case before the Criminal Court in Indianapolis, the prosecuting attorney is said to have obtained additional evidence against her that will render it very difficult for her to escape conviction at her second trial, which will come off at the beginning of February next. It is reported that the gun with which Young and his poor wife were shot, and the new shoes which Mrs. Clem wore at the time the murder was committed, have been found secreted at the place where the corpses of the Youngs were discovered on the morning of the 13th of September. It is said, furthermore, that Abrams, one of the two men indicted with Mrs. Clem, has signified his intention to confess everything on certain conditions, which, if I am correctly informed, have not yet been accepted. Owing to the conviction entertained by the public, that more light will be thrown on the whole mysterious affair, and that additional disclosures concerning the influential and hitherto unknown accomplices of Mrs. Clem in her secret money transactions, will be made at the new trial, it is looked forward to with still more intense interest than her former trial was. Owing to the excitement prevailing in Indianapolis, the new trial of Mrs. Clem will be held in one of the neighboring counties, or at Indianapolis before a jury composed of citizens from adjoining counties. Inasmuch as most of the 150 witnesses who will be called upon to testify in the case, live in Indianapolis, and as the State does not pay their traveling expenses, it is thought the new Legislature, which will meet in the course of a few weeks, will pass a special bill empowering the Judge of the Criminal Court of Marion County to try Mrs. Clem at Indianapolis, before a jury composed of citizens from adjoining counties.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

The great Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad case, in which Wm. F. Reynolds, formerly President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, is the defendant, and in which the plaintiffs charge him with having withheld from the other stockholders of the road very large sums of money, earned by the road, and amounting altogether to upward of a million of dollars, was brought up for trial last week in the White County Circuit Court; but Mr. Reynolds succeeded again in getting the trial postponed by swearing to an affidavit that he believed he could not look for a fair trial at the hands of Judge Test.

W. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston Mercury Defunct—Air-Line Railroad—Christmas Festivities—The Cold—Trade Brisker than Before—Celebration of Emancipation Day—Secret Political Societies and their Oaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 27, 1868.

One of the most significant signs of the times, and in the main one of the most hopeful, is the suspension of the Charleston *Mercury*—for many years the exponent of the extremists in South Carolina. By extremists I mean those politicians who persist in applying the obsolete standards of a dead past to the questions of a new and progressive present; those who push conservatism to its vicious extreme of stagnant dogmatism; those Bourbons whom no experience can teach. For many years—twenty or more, I believe—this organ of a now past *régimé* has held sway in this State, and wielded a large influence throughout the South. During the war it still survived, was still sustained, fighting though it always was over some past issue. Since the war it raised the same standard, and waved it persistently, but with diminishing power, for its cause was dying out gradually, and its day was dying out. New thoughts possessed our people, and new issues arose; but this Nestor of an ante-penult generation still spoke with enthusiasm of traditions that had well-nigh passed from the memories of to-day—this dying Sir John still "babbled of green fields." The significance of this suspension of the *Mercury* is that its cause lies in the moribund condition in which its party now is. The hopefulness of the occurrence lies in the assurance that this death of *effete* conservatism means life to the incoming party of progress and action. Our Southern people are going to work—are throwing to the dogs the theories of the Bourbons who have ruled public opinion for so many years with such an iron hand. There may be danger in this new tendency; but I am recording facts, not demonstrating truths.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

I have heretofore described the aim, extent and use of this Air-Line Railroad between Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. It is to make direct the grand route from the Gulf States and New-York. The road is, as I mentioned recently, in such degree of progress to an actual existence that its advantages may be estimated somewhat in detail. The distance from Atlanta to New-York by the proposed route will be 817 miles; and at an average speed of 17½ miles an hour, will make the time between the two points less than 47 hours. At an average speed of 20 miles an hour, (which is not uncommon on many of the Northern roads,) the time between the two points will be a very small fraction over 40 hours. A speed of 25 miles an hour—said by a writer who seems to have carefully prepared the subject, to be attainable over this route—will give a time of less than 33 hours. The present time between these points (New-York and Atlanta) is at least 60 hours by the angular routes now running through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

CHRISTMAS.

The festivities of this anniversary were very quiet in general. There was some parading on the streets by gay and festive youths of both colors; and the young bloods of African nationality had a gander-pulling. The scene of this sport was in the suburbs of the town. The results were noteworthy in no way that I know of, except that one adventurous equestrian was seriously bruised by a fall from his horse; and another, more unlucky still, accidentally blew his own brains out with a pistol, about the use of which he knew nothing. The streets in the afternoon were rather noisy with drunken negroes, who, when they do make merry, usually do so in boisterous and rowdy style; but there were few breaches of the peace. That is not the negro's style. He wants peace. The whites have, to a great extent—greater than ever before—yielded the streets to the negroes; and these, if let alone, usually drink all they can get in any way, curse, shout, sing, damn everything, and finally fall to sleep on the sunny side of some fence or byway, and thus ends Cuffee's jubilation.

THE COLD.

The thermometer, two days ago, reported 9½° Fahrenheit—as low as we have had in this latitude and this elevation for many (perhaps ten) years. Once in fifty years it may fall as low as zero; but I have never known that to occur. It probably occurred in 1835. In 1858 the thermometer fell as low as 4° above zero. The minimum of temperature of this place may be safely put at 10° above zero. As to the maximum there is less chance of agreeing. Sensational telegrams report, some July and August days, a temperature of over a hundred degrees; but I have made inquiry of the most careful scientific men, and the best informed of these tell me that the thermometer hardly ever, if ever, shows a heat at any time above 96°. So that our range of temperature is between 10° and 96°—that is 86°. New-York City probably goes as high, and certainly goes twenty degrees lower.

TRADE IN COLUMBIA.

Another evidence of reviving business in this State is the briskness of the selling business in this city. I have it from quite a number of the leading merchants—and it has been confirmed by collateral facts—that for three days (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday) just before Christmas they sold more goods than they have done in any other three days since the war. This increase in trade has been so marked in some instances as to amount to nearly double their former highest sales. The articles thus in greater demand are the substantials—dry goods, especially cloths, clothings, groceries and provisions, largely sugar and coffee, and farm-supplies, such as utensils and seeds.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

The negroes of this city and county are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate New-Year's Day—the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln—in this city. Notices are already issued to "all the male societies in Richmond County." From this notice we gather some collateral points, among which is the existence, still kept up, of

SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES

in this State, composed exclusively of negroes. I say secret, because no proceedings are ever published which disclose their workings or their aims, and no inquiries of mine have ever been sufficient to elicit these points from the members. I say exclusively of negroes, because the object just now in view—this celebration of Emancipation Day—does not embrace the whites who live here. Another suggestive fact, in this direction, recently came out in a trial before one of our State Courts of justice here in Columbia. It is this: In the course of the trial it became desirable, on the part of the defence, to invalidate the testimony of a negro witness, and another negro witness was asked if he would believe the former upon oath. The reply was "No," and the reason given was that the former had once belonged to a Union League and had quit it, "and," continued this still loyal Union Leaguer, "I cannot believe any man who breaks such an oath as that which we swear when we join the Union League." I give the substance, not the language, of the statement upon the stand, as I learned it. What such an oath may mean, white men have at least liberty enough to conjecture.

BOISE.

Fire in Chicago—Two Boys Killed by Jumping From a Fifth-Story Window.

From the Chicago Post, Dec. 29.

About 6 o'clock this morning, Mr. Almond Nichols, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 49 Franklin-street, using the third, fourth and fifth stories, arose and proceeded to ignite a fire in the kitchen, which is on the third floor and adjoining his sleeping apartment. The kindling being too large the fire did not burn, and Mr. Nichols took a quart kerosene can and poured a quantity of that fluid into the stove, upon the smouldering embers. A quick fire was the result, and the can was replaced in a pantry in the hall, opposite the bedroom. Returning to the latter place, the wife of Mr. Nichols observed that the fire made an unusual crackling, and on looking down at the aperture between the door and threshold, observed a bright flame. Mr. Nichols opened the door opposite the pantry, and discovered the hall to be entirely filled with flame. He at once gave the alarm, and Mr. H. G. Raymond and himself at once hurried to the kitchen, which was not on fire, and taking a pail and tub of water threw it on the flames in the hall, but to no effect. They then made their escape by the roof of an adjoining building.

The flames ran along the hall of the third story, thence up the stairway to the fourth and fifth stories. In this latter story two young men, named Wallace P. and Louis Card, brothers, boarders with Mr. Nichols, lodged. Through excessive fright they risked the dangers of jumping from this fearful height to the pavement beneath. The necks of both the young men were broken, and the right arm of Louis fractured in two places, the severed and ragged bone protruding through the flesh. The arm of Wallace P. was also fractured.

The building was owned by Sinclair Southerland, who held insurance to the amount of $8,000 in Jordan & Co.'s agency. The basement was occupied by Messrs. Grommes & Ulrich as a bonded warehouse. Their loss will be only from water, and only nominal, as in the case of Kaltenberger & Schemann, who occupied the first floor as a leather store. The insurance of this firm is $14,000, distributed in several companies. The second floor was occupied as a Jewish Synagogue, which will sustain a damage of $100; insured for $700 in the Market, of New-York. The remaining stories were occupied by Mr. Nicholas as a boarding-house. He has an insurance of $1,000 in the Home of New-York, and loses about $1,500 worth of furniture.

VIRGINIA.

The Case of Sally Anderson—Why She was Released when Under Sentence of Death.

The telegraph has stated that Sally Anderson was once more released from custody in Richmond, on Tuesday last, after having been rearrested by the Mayor. She had previously been discharged from prison, in consequence of Judge Underwood's decision that the Court by which she was tried and convicted was incompetent. The following letter from the Attorney of Henrico County, Va., to the Mayor of Richmond, explains fully the circumstances of the case:

Henrico County, Dec. 29, 1868.

George Chahoon, Esq., Mayor of the City of Richmond:

Sir: A copy of a communication of this date from you, addressed to George D. Pleasants, Esq., Presiding Justice of Henrico County, informing him that "Sally Anderson would be released from confinement unless called for by the authorities of Henrico County by 12 M. to-morrow," has been, pursuant to your request, handed to me this morning. As the official adviser of the County Court of Henrico, and of its officers, it seems proper that I should briefly state, in the form of a reply to your communication, the reasons which have induced them and myself, up to this time, to make no demand upon you for this woman, and which still remain unaffected by anything which has transpired while she has been in your custody.

Sally Anderson was in August last convicted, by the County Court of Henrico, of arson, and sentenced to death, and the execution of the sentence directed to be had on the 15th of January next. The Court and officers who tried her held their appointments under the laws of Virginia, and were exercising their several functions under the express authority and orders of the General commanding this military district. The proceedings in the case were regular and according to established usage, and, though the prisoner was defended by able counsel, no effort has been made to reverse the sentence by appeal to any other court.

In this condition of affairs the prisoner applied to Judge Underwood for a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that the Court was not a legally constituted tribunal, one of its members and the commonwealth's attorney and clerk being alleged to be incapable of holding offices under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Upon the hearing of this writ, Judge Underwood, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, discharged the accused from the custody of the Sheriff, sustaining the grounds taken in the petition.

He was asked by the Attorney-General, after his decision was announced, to remand the prisoner to the Sheriff of Henrico County, to be again tried upon the indictment which had been found as early as March last, and consequently before the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. This he declined to do, but gave her an unqualified discharge; and the Sheriff was, in consequence, compelled to abandon her custody. You have since caused her to be arrested as a person charged with crime, and the "authorities of Henrico" are now notified that you will discharge her from your custody to-morrow, unless she be demanded by them.

If such a demand should be made it must be for one of the two purposes, either that she be remanded to jail as a condemned felon, to be executed on the day fixed by the Court, or as a person charged with the crime, whom it is proposed again to indict and again try.

It is obviously impossible for any authority in Henrico to take charge of her again, for the first of these purposes, without directly disobeying the order of Judge Underwood discharging her from a confinement, the only object of which was to enable the officer to execute the sentence of the Court already pronounced.

If it were possible for her to be demanded for this purpose, I need not say that would be readily done. Can she be lawfully demanded by any Justice or other officer of Henrico for the other purpose, to wit: for the purpose of reindictment and retrial? Certainly not; unless, indeed, the former trial and sentence be in fact a nullity.

A prisoner once tried by a court having jurisdiction of the offence, and either convicted or acquitted, can never be tried again while that sentence remains unreversed. If, therefore, Sally Anderson should be again examined by a Justice of Henrico, and again indicted and held for trial in the County Court of Henrico, the Justice who committed her, and the attorney for the commonwealth who caused her to be reindicted, must be prepared to maintain that her former sentence was invalid, null and void, and in order to procure her conviction again before another jury, the court that tried her will have so to decide.

In other words, the County Court of Henrico and its officers, must maintain that their former action was illegal and nugatory, and that the decision of Judge Underwood so declaring, was right. This, I am satisfied, the Court would never do. At all events, so far as I am concerned, I will never advise or aid in such a decision. Apart from any considerations of self-respect, such a decision by a State Court would be most disastrous in its consequences. It would be a declaration that not only this trial, but all other trials had and decisions rendered by that Court since the 28th of July, were unauthorized and void. Its effect, even if limited to this county, would be productive of most serious results.

If extended and applied to all the decisions of the various Courts of the State since the 28th of July, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of confusion and uncertainty which would ensue. A great number of criminals now under sentence and undergoing their punishment in the penitentiary and jails of the State, would be forthwith released, and a deadly blow struck at the decisions of the Court, even in civil cases.

When compared with results like these, the question whether Sally Anderson is or is not to suffer the punishment due to the offence she has committed, sinks into comparative insignificance. Certainly no one can more deeply deplore than myself her discharge without punishment. It is not for me to say upon whom the responsibility for such a result should properly rest. But I feel a strong confidence, that with all fair minds it will not lie upon the court and its officers who, in the regular exercise of their functions under the laws of the State and the authority of the Commanding General, have already tried and sentenced her, because they decline to sanction the subversion of their own just authority by attempting to try her again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. YOUNG,

Att'y of the Commonwealth for Henrico County.

EXECUTION IN CANADA.

Thomas Jones Hanged for the Murder of his Niece—He Protests his Innocence to the Last.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press, Dec. 30.

The execution of Thomas Jones, for the murder of his niece, Mary Jones, took place yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock, and excited a great amount of interest in the community. Thomas Jones was born in a rural district of Devonshire, England, of parents of low worldly condition, and never enjoyed any considerable educational advantages. About twenty years ago, he and his brothers, James and Henry, emigrated to Canada, and settled in the Township of Delaware, hiring out as farm laborers. By those with whom he came in contact he was ever regarded with feelings of dislike, on account of his morose and sullen disposition and violent temper. When by various practices he had acquired sufficient means to begin life on his own account, he rented a farm, and embarked also in the business of droving. About this time his character became pretty widely established in the township, and from thence dated the perpetration by him of a great number of offences, from acts of petty larceny to the horrible and unnatural crime which he yesterday expiated on the scaffold. It is well known that some drovers do not scruple to incorporate with their droves any likely cattle that may be grazing by the wayside, and this conduct was frequently laid to the charge of Thomas Jones. On two occasions, eight years ago, he was arrested on charges of this nature preferred by Indians of the Oneida settlement; but he managed to compound with his prosecutors, and so each time escaped punishment. A third time he was arrested for stabbing a man with a pitchfork, and from this charge he also escaped. Being able scarcely to agree with any one, with his brothers he was always at war, and especially so since a land transaction between himself and James in 1861. The bitterness of the feud grew in intensity until, in the Winter preceding the murder, the dislike for one another grew so marked that an open rupture of a violent nature was expected by many in the neighborhood long before it occurred. In 1862-3-4, while the large bounties were offered by the Government of the United States for soldiers, Jones for some time followed the trade of a "bounty jumper," by which he acquired considerable means. He also enticed a number of the Oneida Indians to go with him to Detroit on some pretext, and on getting them there consigned them to the hands of the recruiting agents, and pocketed the money. His wiliness, craft and cunning always befriended him, and he often spent weeks secluded at home, when no one dreamt but that he was far away. It was during one of these visits that, in a deep disguise, he went to his brother James' house and committed the robbery, in the act of which the murdered girl Mary, Henry Jones' daughter, detected him. Such are a few of the leading features of the life of Thomas Jones, whose ignominious end we chronicle to-day.

Jones' surviving family numbers nine persons—his wife and eight children, the eldest of whom is a boy, William, aged about 17 years, and the youngest an infant aged two months. The moral welfare of the children has been utterly neglected by both parents. It is a significant and suggestive fact that in all the conversation of this family in relation to the horrible deed, no word of sorrow for the crime or sympathy with the bereaved parents has ever been allowed to enter.

The two boys, William and John, during their confinement in prison as accessories after the fact, have spoken freely to those about them, on the subject of the murder, and of the relationship of their father with his brothers. John observed without hesitation, that his father, a few weeks before the murder of Mary Jones, had tried to induce him to shoot his uncle James and Mary also.

Up to Saturday last the condemned man entertained strong hope that his indefatigable counsel, Mr. Glass, would succeed at Ottawa in procuring a commutation of the death penalty, but that hope was rudely dispelled on that day by the reception of a telegram from the Executive, declining to grant it.

On the receipt of the intelligence, the Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Oates, the city missionary, visited the prisoner. The Sheriff told the sad tale, when the prisoner replied, in his broad Devonshire dialect, "So there ar'nt no hope!" Mr. Oates proposed prayer, and the condemned man knelt down while the worthy missionary uttered a prayer suitable to the occasion. Prior to this scene, Rev. W. Briggs and Rev. J. Elliott, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, had been with the prisoner, and earnestly entreated the wretched man to make his peace with God. The entreaties of these ministers, added to that of Rev. Dr. Cooper and Mr. Oates had their effect. His bravado became changed to a more impressible and teachable mood, though he still adhered to his declaration that he did not commit the murder. He insisted that he did not strike the girl, and failed to connect his instigation of the crime, and his connection with it before and after the tragic event, as implying guilt. When urged by Mr. Oates to confess he said, "If I confess it will be a lie."

On Monday he was permitted another interview of long duration with his wife and children. The conversation was chiefly directed to the settlement of the prisoner's earthly affairs. Those who witnessed the interview express surprise at the cold and business-like manner in which it proceeded. The condemned man took a last farewell of his wife and little ones with but slight emotion, and they hurried without the jail precincts to behold him no more. During the day he received the visits of several clergymen, who had been in frequent attendance, and expressed his desire of making a statement, which was taken down in writing by Mr. Oates. This statement some expected would result in a confession of guilt, but only reiterated the previous assertions of the prisoner, namely, that he did not prompt the murder of Mary Jones, and that he did not know of it until 10:30 o'clock on the night it was committed; and only learned of it then from his daughter after arousing her from sleep when the neighbors had all gone away. His persistent adherence to this position greatly perplexed the multitude, who ever believed him guilty. They doubted still, and predicted that the terrors of the scaffold would elicit from him that which all persuasion had failed to do—a confession of guilt. They were, however, mistaken.

The last hours of the culprit were, of course, fraught with the most solemn interest, being passed in almost uninterrupted intercourse with his spiritual advisers.

Throughout the night he was attended by Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mr. Oates and Mr. Rowland, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. Savage returned, with others.

At 9:45 o'clock the Sheriff appeared in the corridor in official costume; a bottle containing stimulant was offered to Jones, of which he partook. His two boys were again brought in to bid him a last farewell, and a scene ensued touching to the heart of every beholder. William advanced with a half-smile upon his countenance, which seemed to be assumed in disdain of grief, and seizing the prisoner's hand inquired, "How are you, feyther?" to which no reply was made. John's emotion prevented his speaking; but shaking his father warmly by the hand, he gave way to tears. A few minutes' interval ensued, of bitter thought to some, of silent prayer to others, when John said, "Well, feyther, good-bye; I'll meet ye in heaven." As the boys left the cell, a signal from the Sheriff directed a constable to either side of the prisoner, who signified his readiness to go. The procession of death, comprising about twenty persons, then, preceded by the Sheriff, Rev. Mr. Savage, Mr. Oates, &c., moved forward, the prisoner walking very unsteadily, an effort doubtless traceable to the shackles so lately removed. As the party passed through the lower hall of the Court-house, a crowd assembled and formed in orderly lines, anxiously scanned the face of Jones to observe with what degree of fortitude he bore up. Not minding them, however, he walked on, now more steadily and erect, up the stairs to the right, and into the small ante-room adjoining the Court-room, and from the front window of which he was to step out on the fatal platform. As he stood for a moment in one corner, gazing around on the different persons present, his eyes for the first time rested on the hideous mask of the executioner.

The aspect of this individual was repulsive in the extreme. His body and head were enveloped in a smock and hood of black glazed linen, his face being covered by a capacious and closely-fitting mask, with long gray beard. He was a negro, as could be perceived by the color of his eyelids and eyes, which latter appeared quick, strong and penetrating, and wore a brutal expression. The sight of him caused Jones to shudder, and almost to fall upon his knees. He exclaimed, "Oh, I hope Christ will have mercy on my poor soul! O, God, have mercy on me!" In a moment afterward he was hustled out upon the scaffold, where, recovering himself he stood firmly and without any apparent emotion. This structure stood in the left-hand corner of the Court-house, facing the Square, occupying the precise spot where the last execution took place, during the rebellion of 1837. It was eight feet square, the platform on which the condemned man stood being sixteen feet from the ground. The space available was found quite too small to accommodate all those who sought a place on the scaffold, or pretended to have business there; so that a good deal of hustling took place, in which the prisoner suffered with the rest.

The crowd below numbered between 6,000 and 8,000, and comprised both sexes and all ages. They lined the sidewalk opposite, congregated in the streets, and thronged the Court-house Square. The assemblage was a motley one. Old men bending down with age; middle-aged men of a respectable class, holding up their children; young lads of tender years; aged dames and youthful maidens, all congregated in one indiscriminate horde of humanity, with faces upturned to the coming horror. The females might have been computed by hundreds. A large number had come from remote parts of the township of Delaware. Mr. Needham, the Evangelist, shocked at their lack of true womanly instinct, advised them all to go home and hang their heads in shame.

Service on the scaffold commenced by Mr. J. Oates' reading a chapter from the New Testament. As this was concluded. Rev. Mr. Savage offered up an earnest prayer for the soul of the doomed man—and afterward addressed a few words of comfort to him, and repeated cheering passages of Scripture, to all of which Jones listened attentively. Those present on the scaffold then united in singing the Doxology. A benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cooper, who turned to Jones and inquired "Have you anything to say to the people?"

The culprit replied to Mr. Cooper, "Yes," and then addressed to the people the following:

"Now, I call on my name as Thomas Jones, and I say I never did give one word, good, bad or indifferent, to my daughter Elizabeth, to cause the death of Mary Jones. I say myself she was dead three or four hours before I knowed a word about it. Good-bye, brothers and sisters. Don't think the worse of me for this. I shall hope to meet you all in heaven, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. I don't dread this road a bit, for I have no guilt to feel! I never did have. May God have mercy on me now."

These words were delivered with astonishing firmness, more indeed than ever Jones received credit for possessing. At "I have no guilt to feel," the speaker elevated his voice almost into a shriek, and could have been heard a block distant. As he concluded he slightly turned his head and caught a glimpse of Danie Kick as he disappeared into the ante-room, and called after him, saying, "Dan, I want to shake hands with you," and having bidden good-bye, a smile of joy lighting his countenance, he said to the reporters and others on the scaffold, "and now let me shake hands with you all once more." A few seconds of delay ensued, when the executioner advanced upon the scaffold and quickly adjusted the noose on Jones' neck, placing on his head a white cap. All now left the scaffold. The executioner having reëntered the room, seized the end of the rope connecting with the rope beneath, looked toward the Sheriff, who gave a signal, and with one jerk of the rope the trap sunk. Death was pronounced by Dr. Hobbs, the jail physician, to have been almost instantaneous, although the adjustment of the rope was not of that peculiar kind judged to be productive of least pain, and which one would look for from a professional hangman. In half an hour the body was taken down and interred within the precincts of the jail. It is usual, we believe, to deliver the body of an executed criminal over to its friends, on being claimed. In this instance, the surviving relatives have permitted themselves to be relieved of all responsibility in the matter, and allowed the Sheriff to make such disposition of the body as he thought proper.

Railroad Matters in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 1.

The open Winter has been exceedingly favorable to railroad enterprises in this State and in Nevada. The Central Pacific Company has been enabled to push forward materials and supplies, and to continue grading and track-laying, without the slightest interruption. Its road is now completed nearly 450 miles east of Sacramento, leaving a little over 200 miles of track to be laid to reach the head of Salt Lake, and much of the grading for that space is finished or well under way. The new mineral discoveries in Nevada will much increase the traffic on this road through California and Nevada; indeed, the way business generally on both ends of the Pacific Railroad has exceeded all expectations for so early a period. It is certain to be alone sufficient to justify the work, and must ultimately demand a double track, as the territories of the middle continent are populated and developed. The addition of the through business from the East or West will make an immense traffic, in anticipation of which the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway will be pushed, within a year or two, with the requisite energy.

There are some signs of activity on the Western Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to Oakland. Application was made to the Labor Exchange yesterday for 200 laborers to work on the grade at Livermore Pass. Meanwhile the California Pacific, *via* Vallejo, has reached Sacramento, and the passenger traffic over it is said to average 100 a day either way, and to be steadily increasing. Real estate values have been considerably enhanced along its route, and the agricultural interests of the adjoining counties have been somewhat stimulated. A larger area of wheat than before will be sown, on account of the greater facility for reaching a market. The connection with the Napa Valley Railroad is progressing slowly, but may be done in a month. The extension to Marysville is expected to be completed by the middle of next Summer. Marysville will soon have railway connection with Sacramento on the east side of the valley, through the Central and Yuba lines. When the bridge now building over the Yuba River shall have been finished, the cars will run from Sacramento to Oroville direct.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is graded from San Jose to Gilroy. Ten miles of track are laid, and the first section of thirty miles will be completed within two months. Six miles of track have been laid on the Los Angeles and Wilmington Railroad.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The New Rates of Postage Between the United States and Great Britain.

The new postal convention recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain went into operation yesterday, (Jan. 1.) It establishes the following rates of international postage, viz.: 1. Letters—Twelve cents per single rate of half ounce in the United States, and twelve cents in the United Kingdom, prepayment optional. A fine of five cents in the United States and four cents in the United Kingdom, will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the deficient postage on each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter received by one country from the other. 2. Newspapers—Two cents each in the United States, and one penny each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding four ounces in weight. 3. Book-packets—(including printed papers of all kinds, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) when not exceeding one ounce in weight, two cents in the United States and one penny in the United Kingdom. When exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four cents in the United States and two pence in the United Kingdom. When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, six cents in the United States and three pence in the United Kingdom, and when exceeding four ounces in weight an additional rate of six cents in the United States and three pence in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional four ounces, or fraction thereof.

The postage chargeable as above upon all articles of printed matter, including patterns and samples of merchandise, must be fully prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and is in full to destination; the receiving country delivering the same in all cases without any charge whatever.

Fees on Registered Letters.—On domestic letters to any part of the United States or Territories, and to Panama, New-Grenada, on and after the first of January, will be fifteen cents.

Letters and other postal packages can be sent registered to the following-named countries on prepayment of a registration fee of eight cents in addition to the other rates of postage chargeable thereon, viz.: England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, the Netherlands, Prussia, (including all the German States,) Austria, Italy, Switzerland.

Letters and other postal packets can be sent registered in the mail, *viâ* England, to any of the following-named places, on prepayment of a registration fee of sixteen cents, in addition to the established rates of ordinary postage, viz.: Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

Letters *only* may be sent registered in the mail, *viâ* the North German Union, to any of the following-named countries and places, on prepayment of a registration fee of eight cents, in addition to the established rates of ordinary postage: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Greece, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey, (except Alexandretta, Latakiah, Messina, Retimi and Tripoli.)

Letters *only* may be sent registered in the mail, *viâ* the North German Union, to the Papal States, on prepayment of a registration fee of twelve cents per each fifteen grammes (half ounce) weight, and to Egypt on prepayment of a registration fee of twenty cents per letter, in addition to the established rates of ordinary postage chargeable on such letters.

Letters *only* may be sent registered to Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island on prepayment of a registration fee of five cents, in addition to the established rates of international postage chargeable thereon.

The registration fee is in all cases to be paid in postage stamps, the same to be attached to the letter and canceled at the mailing office.

THE INDIANS.

Letters Received by Gen. Sherman from Gens. Sheridan and Hazen.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 29.

Gen. Sherman is in receipt of a number of letters from the 3d to the 7th inclusive, giving various accounts from Indian sources of Gen. Custar's fight on the 27th of November last. These all substantially agree with the accounts heretofore published. Gen. Hazen says since the fight he has had no trouble whatever in distinguishing between the friendly and hostile Indians. He pronounces all Cheyennes and the Arapahoes to be hostile; Kiowas, divided half and half; Comanches, all or nearly all friendly. The Apaches, Kichies, Caddoes, Wichitaws and affiliated bands, some 3,000 in all, are clustered round about Fort Cobb and claiming the protection of the United States. The hostile have separated from the friendly tribes and gone over to the head of the North Fork of the Red River, near the mouth of the Sweetwater. They number 400 warriors.

Gen. Sherman is also in receipt of letters from Gen. Sheridan, who fixed Dec. 7 as the date for leaving Camp Supply on the Upper Canadian for Fort Cobb, and the probabilities were that within three to five days from that date he would be in communication with Gen. Hazen and be enabled to strike the hostile Indians without interfering with those who are friendly and have sought his protection.

A Kiowa just in from the peaceful camp reported Satanta, chief of the Kiowas, as not having gone to the hostile camp.

Gen. Sherman states that Satanta is regarded as one of the most hostile of the Indians on the Plains, and is one of the most treacherous. He believes lasting peace cannot be secured while Satanta and Bull Bear are at large, and his orders are peremptory that these two Indians shall be killed, or if captured imprisoned at Fort Gibson. The Indians give conflicting accounts to Gen. Hazen of Gen. Custar's fight.

Information has been received by Gen. Sherman from opposite points of a circle. Gen. Hazen is at Fort Cobb and Gen. Sheridan is in motion toward this fort. Gen. Hazen's information is communicated by way of Fort Gibson, Fort Scott and Kansas City, while Gen. Sheridan's information comes from an opposite direction, by Fort Dodge, Fort Hays and the Pacific Railroad. Letters from both Gen. Hazen and Gen. Sheridan of the same date, Dec. 7, are among those received.

Brutal Wife-Murder in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 30.

A wife-murder was committed early yesterday morning, in the extreme western outskirts of the city. Living in a little hut, near Western-avenue, in the town of Cicero, was an Irish couple, John Fogerty and his wife Ellen. The husband employed his time in various small ways for farmers about him, and occasionally came into the city with produce to sell for his employers. He was known in the neighborhood as a man much addicted to drink, and because of this habit frequently found himself out of work. His abode was often the scene of family broils, in which he alone was the assailant when intoxicated, and the screams of his wife and children could be heard for a mile ormore over the prairie. After an assault, which occurred a few days ago, his wife quietly prepared to move from the house with the purpose of separating from her abusive and dangerous husband. Her intention of leaving him early yesterday morning, openly expressed in his presence and before several of their children, aroused his cowardly nature, and he attacked her with an iron instrument, felling her to the floor with a stroke. He continued to beat her about the head and body, and finally was forcibly removed by some one who appeared upon the scene. The woman could not have survived her terrible injuries for more than a few minutes. The report of the tragic occurrence spread from house to house and attracted a large number of persons to the spot. The woman was found dead upon the first arrival of neighbors, and Fogerty was at once securely bound, brought into the city and taken to the Union-park Sub-Police Station. The Coroner was duly notified and repaired to the house, and held an inquest over the remains. After hearing the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict that deceased had come to her "death from blows received at the hands of John Fogerty, with an instrument unknown." The Coroner thereupon issued a warrant for Fogerty's arrest, and he was taken to the County Jail, there to await trial.

Two Young Kentuckians Kill Each Other.

From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 29.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday from Sharpsburg, in this State, that a horrible tragedy was enacted in that little town on Christmas Eve. Two young men, named Joshua Sharp, son of Dr. Wm. Sharp, and Richard Taylor, got into a difficulty in a bar-room between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night, after which they went out and continued the quarrel, the parties being on opposite sides of the street. The young men fired at each other, the first round missing on one side, and the cap of the pistol snapping on the other. In the second fire, which was simultaneous, both of the young men dropped dead, one shot through the head and the other through the heart. We were unable to learn the origin of the difficulty, or any further particulars of the tragic affair.

The Ohio River Disaster—Insurance on the Steamship.

From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 29.

Nineteen insurance companies were represented at a meeting held in Cincinnati a few days ago, with reference to the adjustment of the losses upon the steamers *United States* and *America*. A great diversity of views was expressed as to the liability of the underwriters for the loss sustained, and, failing to agree among themselves, they referred the matter to the following able legal gentlemen: Messrs. Stanley Matthews, Gholson and Hoadley.

The difficulty in the case seems to be about this: The steamboat company, the old mail line, claim the whole amount for which the two boats were insured, namely, $2[illegible]0,000; but the policies being issued for fire only, the insurance companies claim that the loss was not all occasioned by fire. The matter-of-fact point to be decided will be, how much damage was occasioned by the collision; and in connection with this will arise the legal question whether the fire which followed the collision was not so necessarily the result of that collision as to invalidate the fire policies. The question of carelessness, or willful impropriety, on the part of the pilots, will also enter into the consideration of the umpires. Both parties will endeavor, if possible, to avoid carrying the case into Court.

Arrival of Gen. Canby at Austin, Texas.

From the Austin Gazette, Dec. 21.

Major-Gen. Canby, the new commander of this military district, arrived in our city yesterday, and we presume will soon assume the arduous duties to which he has been assigned. We trust our presses and people will treat him with that courtesy and consideration due to his position, and that the General will judge us in a spirit of fairness, making due allowance for the peculiar situation and circumstances of the State. He comes to us with kind feelings, so far as we know, on the part of all for himself and estimable lady, who is especially remembered by many for her noble treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers of Texas, left in New-Mexico during the war to military mercy. May his administration be distinguished for moderation as well as firmness, and may he remember that a military rule is of necessity always a hard one, to be relaxed and softened by a sound discretion on the part of commanders.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS—PORTING WHEEL—STOPPING—CONFUSION OF SIGNALS—LOOKOUT.

The Neptune Steamship Company vs. The Propeller Mary Sandford, her tackle, &c.; Henry M. Whitney et al. vs. The Propeller Doris, her tackle, &c.—Blatchford, J.—These are cross actions to recover damages for a collision which took place at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of September, 1865, between the steam propeller *Mary Sandford* and the steam propeller *Doris*, between Hart's Island and Execution Light in Long Island Sound. The *Mary Sandford* was on her way from New-York to Boston, and the *Doris* was on her way from Boston to New-York. The *Doris* was on the north side of the channel, heading southwest by west, and to the eastward of Execution Light, when she discovered ahead, about a point on her port bow, the lights of the *Mary Sandford*. Both the green and the red lights of the *Mary Sandford* were visible from the *Doris*. Just to the westward of the place where the *Doris* was when she discovered the lights of the *Mary Sandford*, was a buoy off Execution Light, which buoy the *Doris* in her course would leave to the northward. Off the buoy the course of the *Doris*, if nothing had intervened, would have been changed by the chart to southwest half south, a change of a point and a half to the southward from the course she had previously been running on, and which would have required, to effect it, a starboarding of her helm to an extent sufficient to produce such variation. But the *Doris* having seen the *Mary Sandford*, and perceiving that the two vessels were meeting, end on or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, obeyed the rule laid down by article 13 of the "Steering and Sailing Rules," prescribed by the act of April 29, 1864, (13 United States Statutes at Large, 58,) and, inasmuch as the two vessels were steamers, put her helm to port when she had passed the buoy, and there was room for her to swing to the northward. At the same time she blew one blast of her steam whistle as an indication to the *Mary Sandford* that she was porting. In reply to this one blast from the *Doris* there was heard on the *Doris* a signal of two blasts from the *Mary Sandford*, indicating to the *Doris* a confusion of signals, and that the *Mary Sandford* was starboarding. The *Doris* immediately gave orders for her engine to stop and reverse, which orders were obeyed with all practicable rapidity, and she gave another single blast with hear steam whistle, and put her wheel hard a-port. Before her headway had been stopped entirely, her stem came in collision with the starboard side of the *Mary Sandford*, not a great way back from the stem of the latter, cutting into her some distance. Both vessels were damaged by the collision, the *Doris* less than the *Mary Sandford*. The *Mary Sandford*, for some time before she sighted the lights of the *Doris*, and at that time, was also on the north side of the channel. Her course, at the time she sighted the lights of the *Doris* was, as nearly as I can make it out from the evidence, about northeast half north, a course diverging a point and a half to the northword from a line parallel to what was the course of the *Doris* up to the time the *Doris* ported her helm after passing the buoy off Execution Light. This course of the *Mary Sandford*, if northeast half north, was parallel to what would have been the chart course of the *Doris* after passing the buoy off Execution Light, northeast half north being the counterpart of southwest half south; and although the *Mary Sandford* was on the north side of the channel, it is not at all probable that in the comparatively confined channel extending from off the southerly point of Hart's Island to off the buoy at Execution Light, she was running upon any other than the chart course, and the testimony also leads clearly to that conclusion. The fact that the two vessels were in these respective positions and on these respective courses when they first sighted each other's lights is also made evident by the fact that these must have been their courses and positions or they could not have seen each other's lights in the respective bearings shown by the testimony. The testimony of those on board of the *Doris* is that they first saw the light of the *Mary Sandford* bearing from a point to a point and a half on the port bow of the *Doris*. The testimony of those on board of the *Mary Sandford* is that they first saw the lights of the *Doris* bearing from a point to a point and a half on the starboard bow of the *Mary Sandford*. These are just the bearings which the lights of each vessel would have had to the persons on board of the other vessel if the course of the *Doris* had been southwest by west, and that of the *Mary Sandford* had been northeast half north. On this state of facts, as the *Doris* was not far to the eastward of the Execution Light when her lights were first sighted by the *Mary Sandford*, and the latter was at that time a considerably greater distance to the westward of Execution Light, it must have been, or ought to have been, quite apparent to those on board of the *Mary Sandford* that the *Doris*, when compelled to change her course off Execution Light to correspond with the chart course from that point westward, would be brought to meet the *Mary Sandford* end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision. This was apparent to those on board of the *Doris*, for her helm was put to port as soon as that manœuvre could be safely executed after passing the buoy off Execution Light. On the same state of facts, the helm of the *Mary Sandford* ought to have been put to port. Instead of this being done, her helm was starboarded, and she persisted in keeping it to the starboard, and thus running across the proper and lawful course of the *Doris* until the collision occurred. In thus starboarding her helm instead of porting it, the *Mary Sandford* violated the requirements of article 13, before cited, and was in fault. The story of the witnesses on the part of the *Mary Sandford*, that they saw only the green light of the *Doris*, and did not see her red light at all, which is offered as an excuse for the starboarding of the *Mary Sandford*, on the idea that the *Mary Sandford* was some way to the northward of the course of the *Doris*, and, therefore could not safely port, is not credible. Besides, the evidence shows satisfactorily that the single whistle of the *Doris*, indicating that she was porting, was heard on board of the *Mary Sandford* before the helm of the *Mary Sandford* was starboarded. The testimony shows that the *Mary Sandford* blew a signal of two blasts of her steam whistle when she was about a mile off from the *Doris*; that that signal was not heard on board of the *Doris*; that after the *Mary Sandford* had blown that signal the *Doris* blew her signal of one blast before mentioned, which was blown at the same time that the *Doris* ported her helm; that that signal from the *Doris* was heard on board of the *Mary Sandford*, and was understood by those on board of her to be an answer by the *Doris* to the signal of two blasts blown by the *Mary Sandford*; that on that signal of one blast from the *Doris* being heard on board of the *Mary Sandford*, a special signal of two blasts was blown by the *Mary Sandford*, and her helm was starboarded; that this last signal of two blasts from the *Mary Sandford* was heard on board of the *Doris*; that the *Doris* on hearing it immediately blew a second signal of one blast and stopped and reversed; that this last signal from the *Doris* was heard on board of the *Mary Sandford*; and that the *Mary Sandford* immediately on hearing it stopped and reversed. When a steam vessel is approaching another steam vessel so as to involve risk of collision, and there is a confusion or misunderstanding apparent to either of them in reference to the signals made by either, the necessity arises for stopping and reversing on the part of the vessel which perceives such confusion or misunderstanding. Such necessity is the necessity referred to in article 16 of the act of April 29, 1864, which provides that "Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse." The *Doris* perceived such confusion or misunderstanding of signals when, and only when, after she had blown her first signal of one blast, she heard what was really the *Mary Sandford's* second signal of two blasts, and the *Doris* immediately, in compliance with the law, stopped and reversed. The *Mary Sandford* perceived such confusion or misunderstanding of signals when, after having blown her first signal of two blasts, she heard the *Doris* answer by a signal of one blast. But she did not then stop and reverse, as she ought to have done. On the contrary, she blew another signal of two blasts, and then waited to hear the second signal of one blast from the *Doris*, before giving the order to stop and reverse. This was another fault on the part of the *Mary Sandford*. If she had stopped and reversed when she heard the first signal of one blast from the *Doris*, as she ought to have done, there would probably have been no collision, even with the wrongful starboarding of the *Mary Sandford*. I do not think the question of the lookout on either vessel has any bearing in the case. Each vessel saw the other at a sufficient distance off to make the proper manœuvres to avoid a collision. It is urged as a fault against the *Doris* that her engine would not stop its forward motion and take on a reverse motion as quickly as some other engines would; but it is not shown that the engine was an improper or unsafe one, or that it was not in order. Nothing amounting to any fault is shown in respect to the engine of the *Doris*, and the Court cannot speculate as to whether the *Doris* might not, with a different engine, have stopped short of colliding with the *Mary Sandford*. There must be a decree dismissing the libel against the *Doris*, with costs. In the case against the *Mary Sandford*, there must be a decree for the libelants, with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the damages sustained by them by the collision.

Benedict & Benedict for the *Doris*; Dudley Field and Dimock & Whitney for the *Mary Sandford*.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1868.

American.

JANUARY.

1.—Gillespie, William Mitchell, LL. D for 23 years Professor of Civil Engineering in Uni College, and author of several excellent text boo and miscellaneous works, died in New York Ci aged 51 years.

1.—Abbatt, Isaac, for 25 years Secretary or cial of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance C pany, died in New-York City.

2.—Bigelow, Horatio N., a brother of the ventor of the carpet-loom, and himself the origin and agent of the Bigelow Carpet Company, die Clinton, Mass.

3.—Shearman, Sylvester Gardiner, a juris Rhode Island, a Justice of the Supreme Cour Rhode Island from 1855 to 1868, and previou Speaker of the Assembly, died in Providence, R. aged 66 years.

3.—Greene, Albert Gorton, a distinguished jurist, antiquarian and author, for some time a Profesor in Brown University, author of "Old Grimes," died in Cleveland, Ohio, aged 66 years.

3.—Barrows, Willard, a civil engineer, surveyor and author, long engaged in Government surveys at the West, and more recently a banker, died at Davenport, Iowa, aged 61 years.

7.—Bradbury, William B., an eminent musical composer, vocalist, author and publisher, and since 1854 a successful piano-forte manufacturer, died at Montclair, N. J., of consumption, aged 52 years.

8.—Giudicini, Giuseppi, an architect, scenic artist, and fresco painter, of Italian birth, the architect and decorative artist of Pike's Opera Houses, in Cincinnati and New-York, died in New-York City, aged 56 years.

9.—Jewett, Charles C., an eminent scholar, successively Professor in Brown University, Superintendent of the Smithsonian Institution and Library, and Librarian of the Boston Public Library, died of apoplexy at Braintree, Mass., aged 52 years.

9.—Hopkins, Right Rev. John Henry, D.D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont since 1832, and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, author of several controversial and other works, died at Rock-Point, Vt., aged 76 years.

9.—Lloyd, Samuel, Register of Wills in Philadelphia since 1859, and an eminent lawyer of that city, died in Philadelphia.

9.—Nichols, Rev. John Cutler, a Congregational clergyman, and for fifteen or twenty years an eminent teacher, of Connecticut, died at Old Lyme, Conn., aged 67 years.

10.—Taylor, Joseph B., a Republican politician, of New-York, Supervisor of New-York County, &c., &c., died in New-York City, aged 45 years.

10.—Rutherford, Walter, an eminent lawyer, of Newark, one of the founders of St. Barnabas Hospital and an active member of the Historical Society of Newark, died there, aged 55 years.

10.—Rogers, Hon. Austin L., a prominent Republican politician of Massachusetts, a member of the Executive Council, died at Worcester, Mass.

10.—Cooley, Mrs. Mary, a Revolutionary pensioner, died at Darrtown, Butler County, Ohio, aged 108 years.

10.—Bingham, Hon. D. H., a loyal citizen of Florence, Ala., formerly prominent there, an editor and Judge, driven from the State during the war, for his loyalty, died at Florence, Ala., aged 70 years.

11.—Aspinall, Joseph, a prominent merchant of Detroit, late President of the Detroit Board of Trade, died there, aged 60 years.

11.—Bell, Rear Admiral Henry H., U. S. N., a distinguished naval officer, forty-four and one-half years in the service, drowned at the mouth of Osaka River, Japan, aged about 62 years.

11.—Reed, Lieut.-Com. John Henry, U. S. N., a gallant young officer, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Bell's Squadron, was drowned at the mouth of Osaka River, Japan, aged about 27 years.

12.—Wright, William B., Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, New-York, a distinguished jurist, died in Albany, aged 60 years.

12.—Gray, Rev. John, a Presbyterian clergyman and writer of decided ability, died at Easton, Penn., aged 69 years.

12.—Steele, Brevet Major-Gen. Frederick, U. S. A., Colonel Twentieth Infantry, a gallant army officer, distinguished in the Mexican and late wars, Commander of the Department of Columbia, died at San Mateo, Cal., aged about 45 years.

13.—Hasseltine, Miss Abby C., an eminent teacher, for nearly fifty years Principal of Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, a sister of the first Mrs. Judson, died at Bradford, Mass.

14.—Prindle, Philander B., a leading Republican politician of Chenango County, Clerk of the Senate in 1840, 1841 and 1847, died at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.

15.—Ellsworth, William W., LL.D., member of Congress from First District of Connecticut, 1829-1833; Governor of Connecticut, 1838-42; Judge of Superior and Supreme Court of Connecticut, 1851-62, died in Hartford, Conn., aged 76 years.

16.—Haskins, Mrs., a venerable lady born in Burlington, Vt., in 1751, died in Camden, Ohio, aged 116 years.

19.—Campbell, Hon John H., an influential politician of Philadelphia; member of Congress from Third Pennsylvania District, 1845-7, died in Philadelphia.

19.—Dick, James T., a *genre* painter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of great promise, died there aged 35 years.

20.—Ludlam, Hon. Providence, State Senator of New-Jersey, died at Bridgeton, N. J., of apoplexy.

20.—Dill, Vincent Lemuel, the oldest practical stereotyper, and one of the first to cast stereotype plates in the United States, died in Brooklyn, E. D., aged 73 years.

21.—Keith, Hon. Leonard, a prominent politician of Vermont, repeatedly a member both of the Assembly and Senate, died at Barre, Vt., aged 73 years.

21.—Davis, Hon. James, an eminent Vermont lawyer and politician, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829, of Executive Council of 1830, for five years Judge of Probate and Assistant Judge of County Court, died at St. Albans, Vt., aged 85 years.

21.—Vanderbergh, Federal, M. D., a distinguished Homœopathic physician, 60 years a practitioner of medicine, died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., aged 79 years.

23.—Force, Gen. Peter, an American historian and book-collector, an editor, Mayor of Washington, 1836-41, compiler of "American Archives," and of four volumes of Historical Tracts, died in Washington, aged 77 years.

24.—Lord, Rev. Nathan L., M. D., missionary, preacher and physician of A. B. C. F. M. in Ceylon in 1852-58, in Madura 1863-67, District-Secretary of A. B. C. F. M. in Southwest States, 1859-63, died in New-York City, aged 46 years.

25.—Norton, John T., an eminent cornet player and teacher of the cornet, &c., a native of England, died in Philadelphia, aged 83 years.

26.—Harney, J. H., an eminent mathematician and journalist, senior editor of the *Louisville Democrat*, died in Louisville, Ky.

26.—Mott, James, an active anti-slavery man, a member of the Society of Friends, the husband of Lucretia Mott, and one of the founders of the Friends' College, near Philadelphia, died in Brooklyn, L. I., aged 80 years.

26.—Dean, Prof. Amos, an able jurist and author of legal works, twenty-one years Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Albany Medical College, died in Albany, aged 65 years.

30.—Huntington, Hon. Charles Phelps, Judge for some years past of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Mass., died in Boston, aged 65 years.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Leeser, Rev. Isaac, Ph. D., a learned Jewish rabbi and author, died in Philadelphia.

2.—Marigny, Bernard de Mandeville, one of the last descendants of the old French aristocracy of Louisiana, heir to immense wealth, which he squandered, gifted with remarkable abilities, and prominent for many years in the political affairs of the State, died in New-Orleans, aged 84 years.

3.—Lyons, James Gilborne, D.D., LL.D., an English clergyman, poet and teacher, resident in United States since 1844, where for many years he had taught classics, died at West Haverford, Penn.

4.—Gilliams, Jacob, M. D., a physician and naturalist, of Philadelphia, founder of, and large contributor to the American Academy of Sciences, and an excellent ornithologist, died in Philadelphia, aged 85 years.

6.—Herrick, Hon. Anson, a New-York politician and editor, Member of Congress from New-York, 1863-65, editor and proprietor of New-York *Atlas* 1838-68, Naval Storekeeper in New-York 1857-61, Alderman in 1853, &c.; died in New-York City, aged 56 years.

6.—Cozzens, Abraham M., an eminent merchant and art connoisseur of New-York City; died there.

7.—De Witt, Richard Varick, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen of Albany, founder of Sunday Schools there, Vice-President of New-York Branch of the Cincinnati, &c.; died in Albany, aged 68 years.

9.—Wallace, Rev. Robert H., D. D., Associate Reformed clergyman, pastor of church at Little Britain, Orange County, 44 years; died there, aged 72 years.

10.—Richardson, John F., Professor of Latin Language and Literature in University of Rochester, and author of a work on Latin pronunciation; died in Rochester, aged 60 years.

12.—Engle, Rear-Admiral Frederick, U. S. N., a naval officer, 54 years in the service, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia; died there, aged 69 years.

12.—Gamble, Willard P., politician and jurist of Kansas, State Senator, Representative and Judge in that State; died at Lawrence, Kan., aged 37 years.

13.—O-Kee-Wah, Mrs. Margaret, an Indian woman of the Ottawa tribe, born in 1745; died at Bay Settlement, Wisconsin, aged 123 years.

14.—Smyley, Capt. W. H., an American sea captain, for a time in the Chilian Navy, and afterward for many years United States Commercial Agent at the Falkland Islands; died at Montevideo, Uruguay, aged 76 years.

15.—James, Rev. William, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, pastor for many years in Rochester and Albany, but of late minister at large; died in Albany, aged 70 years.

15.—Fendall, Philip R., an eminent advocate of Washington, D. C., died there, aged 73 years.

16.—Swain, William M., founder of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and Baltimore *Sun*, and President and Director of the Magnetic and American Telegraph Companies, died at Philadelphia, aged 59 years.

16.—Simpson, Augustus W., a Western journalist, connected successively with the Booneville *Observer*, the *Missouri State Times* and the Kansas City *Commercial Advertiser*, died at Kansas City, Mo., aged 46 years.

18.—Sewall, Rev. Samuel, D. D., a Congregational clergyman, antiquarian and author, 54 years pastor of Congregational Church in Burlington, Mass., died there, aged 82 years.

20.—Ingersoll, Joseph Reed, LL. D., D. C. L., a statesman and diplomatist; Member of Congress 1835-37 and 1842-49, Minister to England 1850-52, and author of several political works, died in Philadelphia, aged 82 years.

22.—Gannon, Mary, an actress in comedy parts, of great ability and spotless reputation, died in New York City, aged 32 years.

24.—Hall, George Washington, a clergyman and teacher in New-York City and elsewhere, of very high reputation, died in Troy, N. Y., aged 86 years.

28.—McCall, Major-Gen. George A., U. S. A., an active officer in the Mexican and the early part of the late war, died at Westchester, Penn., aged 66 years.

28.—Taylor, Benjamin Ogle, an accomplished scholar and wealthy and benevolent citizen of Washington, D. C., died in Rome, Italy, aged 71 years.

28.—Kirker, Capt. and Brevet Major-Gen. James B., a publisher of Catholic books and officer of volunteers in Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and afterward on Gen. Corcoran's staff, died in New-York City, aged 47 years.

29.—Ford, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas H., a prominent and active Ohio politician, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of that State, died in Washington, D. C.

29.—Asboth, Brevet Major-Gen. Alexander, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, a Hungarian by birth, but active and useful, died at Buenos Ayres.

MARCH.

1.—Howe, Samuel B., D. D., a clergyman, pastor for 30 years of the First Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, died there, aged 78 years.

1.—Holt, Judge J. J., formerly Justice of the Tenth Judicial District in Texas, and brother of Hon. Joseph Holt, died in Lavacca, Texas.

2.—Gibson, William, M. D., LL. D., an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, Professor of Surgery many years in University of Pennsylvania, and author of several medical works, died in Savannah, Ga., aged 80 years.

3.—Robinson, Gen. William, Jr., a leading business man of West Pennsylvania, President Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, and the first white person born west of Allegheny River in Pennsylvania, died in Allegheny City, Penn.

3.—Selden, Richard Ely, a Connecticut State Senator in 1844, an active controversialist and author of a polemic work on New School Theology, died in Hadlyme, Conn., aged 70 years.

4.—Lord, Daniel, an eminent lawyer of New-York City, at the head of the profession in commercial and insurance law, died there, aged 73 years.

4.—Baxter, Portus, member of Congress from Third Vermont District 1861–67, died in Washington, D. C.

5.—Hughes, Ball, an eminent sculptor, born in England, but resided in the United States since 1829, died in Boston, Mass., aged 69 years.

5.—Burroughs, Rev. Chas., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, author and antiquarian for more than fifty years, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., died there, aged 80 years.

6.—Cooper, Mrs. Julia Dean, better known as "Julia Dean," a popular and excellent actress, died in New-York City, aged 37 years.

6.—Lincoln, Dr. Isaac, an eminent physician, the oldest in the profession in Maine, a graduate of Harvard College in 1800, died in Brunswick, Me., aged 88 years.

11.—Thurston, Rev. Asa, D.D., a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in the Sandwich Islands for forty-nine years, and a translator of the Scriptures into Hawaiian, died in Honolulu, aged 80 years and six months.

11.—Dana, Samuel Luther, M.D., LL.D., A.A.S., an eminent physician and chemist, author of several works on scientific agriculture and chemistry, died at Lowell, Mass., aged 72 years.

11.—Andrews, Col. Timothy P., U. S. A., Brevet Brigadier-General, Paymaster General of the Army, died in Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.

14.—Clements, Rev. Alexander, an eloquent Presbyterian clergyman, born in Ireland of Scotch parentage, but resident in the United States since 1848, a chaplain in the Army, died at Savannah, Ga., aged 49 years.

15.—Dutton, Rev. O. H., Assistant Rector of Trinity Chapel, and previously for some years, an Assistant Editor of the *Tribune*, died at Hyères, France.

16.—Wilmot, Hon. David, a Republican statesman of Pennsylvania; Member of Congress, 1845-1851; President Judge, Thirteenth Judicial District, Pennsylvania, 1852-54 and 1855-1861; United States Senator 1861-3; Judge of Court of Claims, 1863-1868; reputed author of Wilmot Proviso, died at Towanda, Penn., aged 54 years.

22.—Linsley, Rev. Joel H., D. D., a Congregational clergyman, for ten years President of Marietta College, Ohio, and subsequently pastor of the Congregational Church at Greenwich, Conn., author of several works, died at Greenwich, aged 78 years.

22.—Childs, Hon. Henry Halsey, M. D., an eminent physician of Pittsfield, Mass., President of Berkshire Medical College; State Senator of Massachusetts, 1837; Lieutenant-Governor, 1843, died at Boston, aged 84 years.

22.—Carter, Hon. Josiah Mason, a lawyer and politician of Connecticut; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Connecticut legislature; State Attorney and candidate of his party for Lieutenant-Governor, died at Norwalk, Conn., aged 54 years.

25.—Wood, Isaac, M. D., a distinguished physician, medical professor and author, of New-York City, died there.

27.—Quin, James M., a homœopathic physician and author, devoted to the specialty of diseases of the throat and chest, and distinguished as a connoisseur in music and painting, died in Morrisania, N. Y., aged 62 years.

27.—Goodrich, Rev. Chauncey, a Congregational clergyman and philologist, for the last twelve years engaged in the revision of Webster's Dictionary and other literary pursuits, died at New-Haven, aged 51 years.

27.—Butler, E. H., a prominent publisher of Philadelphia, widely known for his costly and elegant editions of Holiday books, died in Germantown, Penn.

27.—Freeman, Peyton Randolph, the last survivor of the class of 1796 in Dartmouth College, died in Hanover, N. H., aged 93 years.

29.—Gray, John, said to have been the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, died in Noble County, Ohio, aged 106 years.

30.—Parker, Col. Edmund Griffin, a politician, military officer, and author of life of Hon. R. Choate, &c., Speaker of the Assembly in Massachusetts, on the staff of Banks, Butler and Martindale, and at his death at the head of the Literary Bureau of Reference, died in New-York City.

30.—Hartstene, Ex-Commander Henry J., the commander of the first Grinnell Arctic Expedition, died in Paris, France.

31.—Paige, Hon. Alonzo Christopher, an eminent jurist and legal writer of New-York, four years State Senator, eighteen years Reporter of Court of Chancery, and six years Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, died in Schenectady, N. Y., aged 71 years.

APRIL.

1.—Parker, James, a prominent citizen of New-Jersey, elected, between 1806 and 1828, thirteen times a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, the founder of the New-Jersey School Fund, and destroyer of the local slave trade, died at Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 93 years.

1.—Ashburn, Col. G. W., a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, assassinated in Augusta, Ga., for his loyalty.

—Smythe, Prof. William, a distinguished scholar, Professor in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, died there, aged 71 years.

—Johnson, Rev. Herman M., D. D. LL. D., Professor in Dickinson College 1850-60, President of [illegible] College 1860-68, died in Carlisle, Penn.

—Howell, Rev. Robert B. C., D. D., a Baptist clergyman and author, imprisoned for some months during the war, for his disloyalty, died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 67 years.

5.—Magee, Hon. John, a prominent citizen of Western New-York, largely interested in coal mines and railroads, and reputed worth $40,000,000, member of Congress from 1827-31, died in Watkins, New-York, aged 74 years.

5.—Stacy, Rev. Nathaniel, a distinguished Universalist minister, died in Columbus, Penn., aged 90 years.

7.—Cushman, Rev. Robert W., D. D., a Baptist clergyman, author and teacher, founder and principal of several female seminaries, died at South Reading, Mass., aged 68 years.

7.—Brockett, Rev. Pierpont, a Baptist clergyman, widely known throughout New-England, died in Wethersfield, Conn., aged 80 years and 6 months.

8.—Lundy, Rev. Francis James, D. C. L., an Episcopal clergymen and teacher, Rector of Episcopal churches in Elizabeth, N. J., and Newburg, N. Y., died in Newburg, aged 54 years.

8.—Prentiss, Commander George A., U. S. N., a naval officer forty-two years in the service, died on the South Carolina Railroad, near Charleston, S. C., aged about 58 years.

8.—Bachelder, John P., M. D., an eminent physician of New-York City, formerly President of New-York Academy of Medicine, died in New-York City, aged 83 years.

9.—Bartlett, George, an eminent physicist, and the ablest scientific journalist in the country, long a resident of New-York City, died in Providence, R. I.

11.—Dorsheimer, Philip, State Treasurer of New-York, 1860-1861, Postmaster of Buffalo, Collector of Internal Revenue of Thirty-first District, died in Buffalo, aged 71 years.

11.—Vanderveer, Rev. Cyrus G., a Reformed clergyman and Secretary of Reformed Board of Domestic Missions, died at Easton, Penn., aged 38 years.

12.—Cook, Hon. James M., State Senator for several terms, Comptroller of the State of New-York, Superintendent of the Banking Department, died at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 61 years.

14.—Baugher, Rev. H. L., D. D., a Lutheran clergyman, eighteen years (1832-50) Professor in University of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, and for eighteen more years (1850-68) President of the College, died there, aged 68 years.

16.—Hall, George, Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1833-35 and 1854-6, an active philanthropist and reformer, died there, aged 74 years.

17.—Homans, John, an eminent physician of Boston, for several years President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, died in Boston, aged 77 years.

19.—Hawks, Right Rev. Cicero S., D. D., LL.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri since 1844, died at St. Louis, Mo., aged 56 years.

20.—Osgood, Mrs. Helen L., widely known during the war by her maiden name, Helen L. Gilson, as one of the most devoted and skillful of hospital nurses and superintendents, died at Newton Centre, Mass.

21.—Bennett, Hanford N., M. D., an eminent physician and medical writer, of Bridgeport, Conn., died there, aged 50 years.

21.—Field, Hon. Jonathan Edwards, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, a State Senator in 1855, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and for three terms President of the senate, died at Stockbridge, Mass., aged 55 years.

25.—Bronson, Charles P., a noted lecturer on elocution, physiology, &c., and author of two or three books on those subjects, died in New-York City, aged 67 years.

25.—Buel, Hon. Alexander W., a prominent citizen of Detroit, Mich., member Congress 1849-51, died there, aged 55 years.

26.—Mason, Rev. Henry M., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, Rector of Christ Church, Easton, Md., for thirty years, died there.

26.—Rives, Hon. William C., a Senator, diplomatist and author, member Congress 1823-29; Minister to France 1829-32; United States Senator 1832-34, 1835-39, 1840-45; again Minister to France 1849-53; author of *History of Life and Times of James Madison*, member of Peace Congress 1861, and of so-called Confederate Congress same year, died at Castle Hill, Va., aged 74 years.

30.—Lloyd, Henry H., M. D., a prominent book and map publisher of New-York City, and a most estimable citizen, died in Montclair, N. J., aged 40 years.

30.—Pearne, Rev. William N., a Methodist clergyman, long connected with the Oneida Conference, died at Kingston, N. Y., aged 74 years.

—.—Ward, Horatio, a banker in London, a native of New-York, who bequeathed $100,000 to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Washington, D. C., and $100,000 more to the orphans of soldiers in loyal States, died in London.

MAY.

1.—Benham, Rev. John B., a Methodist clergyman, well known in Central New-York, died at Newfield, N. Y., aged 62 years.

3.—Stohlmann, Rev. Chas. F. E., D. D., an eminent Lutheran clergyman and author, for 30 years Pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New-York, died in New-York City, aged 58 years.

3.—Carroll, Gen. William H., an officer in the Confederate service, from Memphis, Tenn., died in Montreal, Canada.

3.—Pitts, Samuel, formerly editor of Detroit *Advertiser*, and one of the wealthiest lumbermen of Michigan, died in Detroit, aged 58 years.

4.—Ripley, Miss Marianne, an eminent teacher and writer, a sister of George Ripley, died in Milwaukee, aged 71 years.

4.—MacRae, Gen. Alexander, formerly of U. S. A., died in Wilmington, N. C., aged 72 years.

5.—Ridgeley, Commodore Daniel B., U. S. N., a naval officer forty years in the service, died in Philadelphia, aged about 66 years.

5.—Page, Prof. Charles Grafton, an eminent physicist, author, inventor and chemical professor, died in Washington, D. C., aged 56 years.

8.—Pope, Judge Burrall Thomas, an eminent Southern jurist, died at Gadsden, Ala., aged 55 years.

8.—Oldham, Judge W. S., an able jurist and politician of Texas, died in Houston, Texas.

10.—Rowley, John, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Dutchess County, for four years, and Judge of County Court for four years longer, died in Claverack, New-York, aged 64 years.

12.—Harrington, George N., better known as "George Christy," one of the founders of Christy's Minstrels, died in New-York City, aged 40 years.

14.—Gilmer, Hon. John A., a prominent North Carolina politician, ten years in the State Senate, member of Congress 1857-1861, and of so-called Confederate Congress through the rebellion, died at Greensboro, N. C., aged 63 years.

15.—Walcot, Charles M., Sen., an eminent comic actor of English birth, but long resident in New-York City, died there, aged 60 years.

15.—Brown, Rev. John Newton, D. D., an American Baptist clergyman, professor and author, died at Germantown, Penn., aged 65 years.

19.—Deacon, Benajah, United States Marshal of New-Jersey 1861-1868, died at Mount Holly, N. J.

19.—Wick, W. W., a politician and jurist of Ohio; member of Congress 1839-41 and 1845-49; President Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit 1822-25, 1831-44, 1850-53; Secretary of State 1825-29; State Attorney 1829-31; Postmaster, Indianapolis, 1855-57, died in Franklin, Johnson County, Ohio, aged 72 years.

20.—Junkin, Rev. George, D. D., LL.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, teacher and author; President Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., 1832-41; Miami University, Ohio, 1841-44; Lafayette College again 1844-48; Washington College, Lexington, Va., 1848-61; Professor *Emeritus*, Lafayette College, 1861-68, died in Philadelphia, aged 78 years.

20.—Woodruff, Hon. John, member of Congress from Second Connecticut District 1855-57 and 1859-61; Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, 1862-68, died in New-Haven, aged 42 years.

21.—Dyckman, Col. George W., New-York Volunteers, an officer both in the Mexican and late war, in the latter Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of First New-York Volunteers—and before the war Register of the County of New-York, died in New-York City.

21.—Lyon, Rev. John C., a Methodist clergyman, author and scholar, founder of German Methodist Church in America, died in Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md., aged 67 years.

22.—Fagan, Rev. Peter C., a popular and philanthropic Roman Catholic priest, pastor St. Patrick's Church, Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, died there, aged 35 years.

23.—Carson, Christopher, better known as "Kit Carson," a famous guide, pioneer and trapper, Brigadier-General Volunteers in the late war, died at Fort Lynn, Colorado, aged 59 years.

27.—L'Heritier, Andre, a journalist of French birth, but for some years past managing editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, died in New-York City, aged 28 years.

29.—Lincoln, Hon. Levi, a jurist and political leader in Massachusetts, member and several times Speaker of Massachusetts Legislature, 1814-23; State Senator, 1812 and 1844-45; Judge of Supreme Court, 1824; Acting Governor, 1808-9; Governor, 1825-34; member of Congress, 1834-41; Collector Port of Boston, 1841-43; President State Senate, 1845; Mayor Worcester, 1848; Presidential elector, 1848 and 1864, &c., &c., died at Worcester, Mass., aged 86 years.

29.—Battersby, Rev. Charles, a Methodist clergyman and author, City missionary Sixth Ward, New-York, died in Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

30.—McRae, Hon. John J., Governor of Mississippi, 1854-58; United States Senator, 1851; member of Congress, 1858-61; took part in Southern rebellion, died at Balize, Honduras.

31.—McMurray, William, State Senator from New-York City, Police Commissioner, 1864-66, died in New-York City.

31.—Newkirk, Matthew, an active and philanthropic citizen of Philadelphia, largely interested in railroads, died there, aged 74 years.

JUNE.

1.—Buchanan, James, Ex-President of the United States; was a member of Pennsylvania Legislature, 1814-16; member of Congress, 1820-31; Minister to Russia, 1831-33; United States Senator, 1833-53; Minister to England, 1853-56; President of the United States, 1857-61; author of *Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion*, 1866; died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Penn., aged 77 years.

3.—Silliman, Gold Selleck, an eminent lawyer and citizen of Brooklyn, a distinguished scholar, and for some years Postmaster of the city, died there aged 91 years.

3.—Noyes, Rev. George Rapall, D. D., a learned Orientalist and clergyman of Massachusetts, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in Harvard University, and author of several works, died in Cambridge, Mass., aged 70 years.

6.—Bullitt, Alexander C., an American journalist, editor of the *Bee* and other papers in New-Orleans, and of the *Republic* at Washington, died in Louisville, Ky., aged 60 years.

8.—Cushing, Gen. Stephen B., a popular speaker and able lawyer, formerly Attorney-General of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 55 years.

9.—Marsh, Marvin M., M. D., a physician, teacher, and Medical Director of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the South, died at Carson, Ohio, aged 56 years.

10.—Case, Rev. Joel Titus, a clergyman, editor and physicist well known throughout the South, died in Victoria, Texas, aged 65 years.

11.—Thomas, Rev. Benjamin C., a Baptist clergyman and Missionary in Burmah, died in New-York City, aged 48 years.

12.—Gardner, Peter M., a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement, kidnapped and imprisoned in Richmond for six months in 1845, died in Columbus, Ohio, aged 58 years.

14.—Hancock, Hon. William, State Senator, Massachusetts, a descendant of John Hancock, died at Dudley, Mass., aged 76 years.

15.—Bradley, Warren Ives, ("Glance Gaylord,") a young author whose books for children and youth (thirteen in number) were very popular, died in Bristol, Conn., aged 21 years.

16.—Allen, Judge William Stickney, an editor and politician, editor Newburyport *Herald* 1833-37, Register of Land Office under President Taylor, Secretary of New-Mexico under Fillmore, editor St. Louis *Republican* for many years, died at New-Haven, Franklin County, Mo.; aged 63 years.

17.—Williston, Henry C., a New York journalist, one of the editors of New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, died in Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

17.—Walbridge, Hon. David S., a native of Vermont, but long resident in Michigan, member of Congress from that State 1855-59, died in Kalamazoo, aged 66 years.

18.—Collins, Mrs. Sarah, a venerable lady, of Westfield, N. J., died there in the full exercise of her intellect and physical powers, aged 102 years.

19.—Doty, Joseph M., a journalist, connected successively with the St. Lawrence *Republican*, Buffalo *Courier* and the Fernandina, Fla., *Courier*, died at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 48 years.

21.—Talcott, Hon. Enoch B., State Senator, New-York, for four years, Collector of the port of Oswego, &c., died in Utica, N. Y., aged 57 years.

22.—Kimball, Heber C., one of the three members of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, second in authority only to Brigham Young, died at Salt Lake City, aged 67 years.

22.—Brinsmade, Thomas C., M. D., an eminent physician, of Troy, N. Y., former President of State Medical Society and Vice-President American Medical Association, died at Troy, aged 65 years.

23.—Vassar, Matthew, a wealthy brewer and philanthropist, of Poughkeepsie, the founder of Vassar College, died there, aged 76 years.

23.—Raphall, Rev. Morris Jacob, Ph. D., an eminent Jewish Rabbi and author, a native of Stockholm, but resident in the United States since 1849, died in New-York City, aged 70 years.

24.—Duffield, Rev. George, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author, more than fifty years in the ministry, and for thirty years past settled at Detroit, Mich., died there, aged 74 years.

26.—Freeborn, William A., an eminent New-York merchant and officer of numerous corporations, died at White Plains, N. Y., aged 64 years.

26.—Poe, Adam, D. D., a distinguished Methodist clergyman, for some years a presiding elder, and for the last sixteen years one of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati, died there, aged 64 years.

29.—Hole-in-the-Day, a distinguished Chippewa Indian Chief, well educated, wealthy and friendly to the whites, was assassinated at Crow Wing, Minn.

29.—Moise, E. Warren, a prominent politician and leader in Louisiana, Speaker of Louisiana Legislature for several terms, Attorney-General of the State, Circuit Judge in 1861, &c., died at Jefferson, La., aged 57 years.

JULY.

2.—Baker, Brig.-Gen. Lafayette C., Chief of United States Detective Police during the war, and previously an active member of the Vigilance Committee in California, author of one or two works, died in Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

2.—Van Buren, Major Lawrence, brother of President Van Buren, and for many years Postmaster of Kinderhook, N. Y., died there, aged 85 years.

3.—Boyd, Hon. John H., member of Congress from Northern New-York in 1851-1853, died at Whitehall, N. Y.

5.—Hall, Judge James, an eminent Western author, jurist and banker, author of fifteen or eighteen works on the West, died at Loveland, near Cincinnati, aged 75 years.

6.—Hull, A. Cooke, M. D., homœopathic physician and musical connoisseur, of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of the Board of Education, died at Newburg, N. Y., aged about 47 years.

7.—Cagger, Peter, an eminent politician and lawyer of Albany, the political leader and manager of the Democratic party in New-York, was killed by being thrown from a carriage in Central Park, New-York City. His age was 53 years.

7.—Bennett, Milo Lyman, LL. D., a Vermont jurist, for twenty years Associate Justice of the supreme Court of that State, died at Taunton, Mass., aged 78 years.

7.—Freeman, Edmund B., an eminent jurist of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, aged 73 years.

7.—Coles, Edward, Governor of Illinois in 1822-1826, a native of Virginia, died in Philadelphia, aged 82 years.

9.—Disosway, Gabriel P., an author, journalist and antiquarian, died at the Clove, Staten Island, aged 70 years.

9.—Grason, Hon. William, Governor of Maryland 1838-1841, and for many years an active Maryland politician, died in Queen Anne's County, Md., aged 82 years.

10.—Sawyer, Gamaliel B., an active politician and literary man of Vermont, died at Burlington, Vt., aged about 70 years.

11.—Miller, Commodore James F., U. S. N., for forty-seven years in service, died in Charlestown, Mass., aged about 65 years.

12.—Howard, Col. Joshua, U. S. A., a soldier of the war of 1812 and Mexican and late wars, United States Marshal, Michigan, 1841-4, Sheriff of Wayne County 1855-7, Paymaster U. S. A. 1861-5, died at Detroit, aged 76 years.

14.—Hall, Hon. Willis, eminent politician and lawyer of New-York, Attorney-General, New-York, 1838, and Professor in Law School at Saratoga, died in New-York City, aged 67 years.

14.—Mather, Hon. Hiram F., a distinguished lawyer of Chicago, formerly member New-York Senate, died in Chicago, aged 72 years.

14.—Howard, Rev. Hosea, a Baptist clergyman and missionary in Burmah for sixteen years, died in Bloomington, Ill., aged 69 years.

15.—Wells, Hon. Samuel, Governor of Maine 1856-7, and Judge of Supreme Court of Maine, died in Boston, Mass.

15.—Gansevoort, Commodore Guert C., U. S. N., for forty-five years in the service, died at Schenectady, N. C., aged 56 years.

15.—Morton, Dr. W. T. G., reputed discoverer of etherization, died in New-York City, aged 48 years.

16.—Allen, William, D. D., LL. D., President successively of Dartmouth University and Bowdoin College, and author of numerous works, died at Northampton, Mass., aged 84 years.

16.—Evans, Hon. Hugh Davey, LL. D., an eminent jurist of Maryland, died in Baltimore, aged 76 years.

16.—Hooper, Hon. John W., a distinguished jurist of Georgia, died in Dade County, Ga., aged 72 years.

18.—Leutze, Emanuel, a distinguished historical painter, a native of Wurtemberg, died in Washington, D. C., aged 52 years.

18.—Miller, George, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, a leading member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, died at Pottstown, Penn., aged 78 years.

19.—Beach, Moses Yale, formerly proprietor and editor of the New-York *Sun*, banker, &c., died at Wallingford, Conn., aged 69 years.

21.—French, Eli, a teacher, publisher and book collector, well known in New-York and Philadelphia, died in Portsmouth, N. H., aged 68 years.

21.—Weeks, Joseph, an old and eminent merchant of New-York, nearly eighty years in business, died in Islip, L. I., aged 97 years.

22.—Frost, Judge Edward, a South Carolina jurist, for ten years Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; died at Charleston, S. C., aged 67 years.

24.—McConnell, Capt. James B., a merchant and ship and steamboat builder and owner, of New-Orleans for many years, died there.

25.—Wright, Mrs., a venerable centenarian, of Watertown, N. Y., who retained her faculties and health up to the last year of her life, died in Watertown, aged 102 years and 6 months.

28.—Noyes, Hon. Joseph C., member of Congress from Portland, Me., 1837-9, United States Collector in 1841; died in Portland, aged 70 years.

29.—Smith, Seba, the original "Major Jack Downing," a politician, journalist and author; died at Patchogue, L. I., aged 75 years.

31.—Bell, Hon. Samuel Dana, an eminent New-Hampshire jurist; Justice of Superior and Supreme Courts, 1849-59; Chief Justice Supreme Court, 1859-64, and reviser of the statutes, 1830, 1842 and 1867, died in Manchester, N. H., aged 70 years.

AUGUST.

2.—Draper, Henry, Director of English Opera and an excellent baritone singer, died in Providence, R. I.

3.—Halpine, Charles G., Brevet Major-General U. S. A., ("Miles O'Reilly,") author, poet, humorist, editor and soldier, of Irish birth, but resident in United States since 1849; Register of County of New-York; died in New-York City, aged 39 years.

3.—Wilson, John, one of the most eminent of American printers, author of several works, died in Cambridge, Mass., aged 66 years.

3.—Brewster, Chas. W., author, editor and publisher of Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal*, died in Portsmouth, aged 67 years.

3.—Potter, Hon. Chandler Eastman, a journalist, scholar and jurist, of New-Hampshire, died in Flint, Mich., aged 61 years.

4.—Marsh, John, D. D., a Congregational clergyman, editor and temperance advocate and author of numerous books, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80 years.

4.—Wau-ne-pe-wink-a, an Indian princess, daughter of the Winnebago Chief, Dandy, died from a railroad accident at Tunnel City, Wis.

4.—Spalding, Very Rev. Benedict J., D. D. R. C., administrator of the R. C. Diocese of Louisville, died from accident at Louisville, aged 58 years.

5.—King, Hon. Yelverton P., a politician and diplomatist of Georgia, State Superintendent Public Lands, 1830, Minister to New-Grenada 1850, member Georgia Constitutional Convention 1865, died in Greene County, Ga., aged 74 years.

5.—Gelston, Capt. Roland, a California pioneer in 1849, founder of the first Sunday School in Sacramento, and long a prominent business man in San Francisco, died in that city, aged 67 years.

7.—Stevens, Edwin A., an American inventor and builder of steamboats, railroads and iron-clads, died in Paris, France, aged 73 years.

11.—Stevens, Hon. Thaddeus, an American statesman, member of Congress from Pennsylvania and leader of the House of Representatives, died in Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.

11.—Menken, Adah Isaacs, a notorious actress, a native of New-Orleans, La., died in Paris, France, aged 36 years.

11.—Wade, Gen. Melancthon S., a Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, died suddenly at Avondale, Mo.

11.—Appleton, James, a philanthropic and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 71 years.

13.—Gloine, Count de la, a Colonel of the National Guard under Napoleon I., and subsequently a resident of New-York City, died there aged 84 years.

16.—Comstock, Capt. Joseph J., an eminent ocean navigator, long in command of some of the Collins steamers, died in New-York City.

17.—Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, died in New-York City, aged 74 years.

19.—Bonney, Judge Benjamin West, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York City, a Republican politician and lawyer, died in New-York, aged 68 years.

20.—Bailey, Major John D., a newspaper writer and editor, and for fourteen years military critic of the New-York Press, died in New-York, aged 44 years.

21.—Beebee, Samuel J., a venerable merchant and bullion and exchange broker of New-York City, died there, aged 83 years.

22.—Irving, Ebenezer, a brother of Washington Irving, his business man and executor, died at Sunnyside, Irvington, aged 93 years.

24.—Adler, George J., an accomplished philologist and litterateur of German birth, author of a German and English Dictionary and German text books, died at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, aged 47 years.

25.—Elliott, Charles Loring, an eminent American portrait painter, died in Albany, N. Y., aged 56 years.

25.—Finney, Hon. Darwin A., member of Congress from Twentieth Pennsylvania District, 1867-8, died in Brussels, Belgium, aged 54 years.

26.—Mann, Hon. James, member of Congress from Second Louisiana District, 1867-8, and an officer of volunteers in late war, died in New-Orleans, aged 46 years.

26.—Yeomans, Edward D., D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman and pastor, one of the translators of Lange's Commentary, died at Orange, N. J., aged 39 years.

26.—Rogers, Jason, an eminent machinist and locomotive builder, long at the head of the great Paterson Locomotive Works, died at Morrisania, N. Y.

27.—King, William H. Cutler, editor New-Orleans *Times*, died in New-Orleans, La.

28.—Granger, Hon. Francis, member of Congress from 1835-7, 1839-41, and 1841-43, Postmaster-General in 1841, and a leading Whig politician of New-York, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., aged 81 years.

28.—Tupper, James, a prominent citizen of South Carolina, member of Legislature, Master in Equity, State Auditor, &c., died in Summerville, S. C., aged 49 years.

28.—Porter, Rev. Stephen, a venerable Presbyterian clergyman, died at Geneva, N. Y., aged 87 years.

29.—Smith, Gen. William R., a prominent politician, and Presidential elector in 1836 and 1860 of Wisconsin, died at Mineral Point, Wis., aged 81 years.

29.—Brown, J. Vincent, United States Internal Revenue Collector Fifth Massachusetts District, died at Salem, Mass.

30.—Kraft, Henry, Ph. D., a German chemist, long resident in the United States, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 67 years.

31.—Bishop, Hiram N., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, Rector of a church in Chicago, died in Paris, France, aged 45 years.

—.—Andrews, R. S. S., an American poet, author and politician, confidential agent of United States Treasury Department, died at Berkeley, Mass.

—.—Smith, Brevet Brig.-Gen. B. Franklin, U. S. A., Major Twelfth Infantry, an able officer in the late war and since, recently on frontier duty, died at Fort Reno, Wyoming Territory, aged 37 years.

—.—Posey, Mrs. Rachel, revolutionary pensioner, died at Valley Forge, Penn., aged 103 years.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Whittlesey, Thomas T., member of Congress from Connecticut 1836-39, Judge of Supreme Court, Connecticut, removed to Madison, Wis., and in 1852 was State Senator from that district, died in Madison, Wis., aged 70 years.

1.—Benjamin, Simeon, a wealthy and liberal patron of education, who gave large sums for the endowment of Elmira Female College, Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary, died at River Head, L. I., aged 79 years.

2.—Hall, George, a wealthy philanthropist of Savannah, Ga., a native of Connecticut, who gave $30,000 to charitable institutions in Savannah, and the same sum to Hartford, Conn., died in Norwich, Conn., aged 80 years.

3.—Seymour, Ex-Gov. Thomas H., member of Congress 1843-45, Governor of Connecticut 1850-54, Colonel in Mexican War, Minister to Russia, 1854-57, died in Hartford, Conn., aged 61 years.

3.—Smith, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph R., U. S. A., Major Seventh Infantry, an active officer in Florida and Mexican wars, died at Monroe, Mich., aged 66 years.

3.—Swayne, Hon. David L., LL. D., President University of North Carolina, died at Chapel Hill, N. C.

4.—Dunnell, Dr. Henry G., a homœopathic physician and author of New-York City, appointed City Inspector 1857, died in New-York City, aged 65 years.

4.—French, Col. George, a well-known colored centenarian of Poughkeepsie, died there, aged 106 years.

4.—Forsythe, Rev. W. H., a Home Missionary in Kentucky for 25 years, died in Harrison County, Ky., aged 67 years.

5.—Smith, Richard W., a leading politician of Suffolk County, N. Y., died at Coram, L. I., aged 72 years.

6.—Mann, Abijah, Jr., a noted New-York politician, member of Congress 1833-37, and active for many years in State affairs, died in Auburn, N. Y., aged 75 years.

7.—Rost, Pierre A., Judge of Supreme Court of Louisiana 1845 to 1861, and Confederate Commissioner to Spain, died in New-Orleans, aged 72 years.

11.—Jessup, Hon. William, LL. D., an eminent jurist and philanthropist of Pennsylvania, presiding Judge in the judicial district in which he lived for nearly twenty years, died at Montrose, Penn., aged 71 years.

14.—Jones, Leonard, ("Live-forever Jones,") an eccentric enthusiast or monomaniac and office-seeker, who traversed the country for nearly 50 years, proclaiming that by fasting and prayer man would live forever, and was a candidate for all offices, died in Louisville, Ky., aged 70 years.

15.—Mervine, Rear Admiral William, U. S. N., sixty years in the service, died in Utica, N. Y., aged 78 years.

17.—Olds, Rev. M. S., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman of Washington, D. C., died there, aged 40 years.

17.—Fendall, Clarence, an officer of the Coast Survey, and an engineer during the war, died at Norfolk, Va., aged 33 years.

18.—Mount, Shepard A., a distinguished portrait painter, died at Stony Brook, L. I., aged 64 years.

20.—Quiner, Miss Joanna, a self-taught sculptor of considerable talent, died in Lynn, Mass., aged 72 years.

21.—Abbe, Hon. Joshua G., Commissioner Metropolitan Fire Department New-York, died at Windham, Conn., aged 40 years.

22.—Morse, Richard Cary, one of the founders and long a publisher of the New-York *Observer*, died at Kissingen Spa, Germany, aged 74 years.

22.—Leland, Henry P., an American author and magazine writer, died in Philadelphia, aged 40 years.

23.—Beecher, Lieut. Fred., U. S. A., a gallant officer of the late war, killed by the Indians on the Upper Republican River, Kansas. His age was 28 years.

24.—Parker, William, Superintendent of Panama Railroad Company, an accomplished engineer and railroad constructor, assassinated at Aspinwall. His age was 60 years.

25.—Carroll, Right Rev. George Aloysius, D. D., S. J., Bishop of Covington, Ky., since 1853, died there, aged 65 years.

26.—Beall, Hon. S. W., formerly Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of Wisconsin, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in the late war, was killed in a rencontre at Helena, Montana. He was about 65 years of age.

26.—Stuart, Rev. David Todd, a Presbyterian clergyman of Kentucky, for fifteen years Principal of Shelbyville Female Seminary, Kentucky, died there, aged 58 years.

27.—King, Robert P., an eminent printer and publisher of Philadelphia, died there, aged 57 years.

28.—Hindman, Gen. Thomas C., member of Congress from Arkansas, 1857-61, a rebel Major-General during the war, was assassinated at Helena, Ark. His age was 50 years.

28.—Fessenden, Hon. T. A. D., member of Congress, 1861-63, and brother of Senator Fessenden, died at Lewiston, Me., aged 42 years.

28.—Greenleaf, Abner, long editor and proprietor of the *New-Hampshire Gazette*, died at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 83 years.

30.—Gurley, Rev. Phineas D., D. D., Presbyterian clergyman of Washington, D. C., and author, for some years Chaplain United States Senate, died in Washington, aged 52 years.

—.—Chung Look, or Chy-Lung, the wealthiest and most enterprising Chinese merchant in San Francisco, eighteen years a resident, died there, aged 53 years.

OCTOBER.

1.—Gerard, William, an eminent New-York merchant, for more than sixty years in business, died in New-York City, aged about 80 years.

2.—Juncker, Right Rev. Henry Damian, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, Ill., since 1857, died there, aged about 60 years.

3.—Jamieson, George W., an actor, and originally a lapidary, died from railroad injuries near Yonkers, N. Y., aged 58 years.

7.—Gates, Brevet Brig.-Gen. William, U. S. A., a veteran officer of the army, sixty-seven years in the service, died in New-York City, aged 80 years.

7.—Slemmer, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Adam J., U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry, the hero of Fort Pickens, of late on the frontier, died at Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, aged about 40 years.

8.—Robinson, Rev. Nathaniel, a venerable Baptist clergyman, over sixty years in the ministry, died at Bangor, Me., aged 90 years.

9.—Cobb, Hon. Howell, member of Congress from Georgia 1843-51 and 1855-57, Governor of Georgia 1851-53, Secretary of the Treasury, March, 1857, December, 1860, President Rebel Provisional Congress, rebel General, &c., died in New-York City, aged 53 years.

9.—Stockton, Rev. Thomas Hewlings, D. D., an eloquent Methodist Protestant clergyman and author, for several years Chaplain of Congress, died at Philadelphia, aged 60 years.

10.—Lindsley, Nathan Lawrence, LL. D., an eminent philologist, scholar and author, died at Greenwood, Tenn., aged 53 years.

15.—Hinman, Royal R., formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut, an antiquarian, genealogist and author, died in New-York City, aged 84 years.

16.—Randolph, Hon. Benjamin F., an educated man of color, State Senator of South Carolina, and Chairman Republican State Committee, was assassinated at Cokesbury, S. C.

19.—Nance, Hon. Lee, a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, assassinated at Newbury Court-house, S. C.

21.—Souder, Casper, Jr., editor *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, and author, died in Philadelphia, aged 48 years.

22.—Hinds, Hon. James, member of Congress from Arkansas, 1867-68, was assassinated at Monroe, Ark. His age was 35 years.

24.—Fairchild, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Cassius, United States Volunteers, United States Marshal for Wisconsin, died at Milwaukee, aged 40 years.

28.—Tracy, Hon. Andrew, an eminent lawyer of Vermont, ten years a member of Assembly, four years Speaker of Assembly, member of Congress 1853-55, died at Woodstock, Vt., aged 70 years.

29.—McVickar, Rev. John, D. D., late Professor in Columbia College, New-York, died in New-York City, aged 82 years.

29.—Pickering, Octavius, A. A. S., a Massachusetts jurist, law reporter, and author of twenty-four volumes of law reports, also distinguished as a naturalist, died in Boston, aged 78 years.

30.—Gunther, Christian Godfrey, an old and esteemed merchant of New-York, the head of the fur trade for many years, died in New-York City, aged 73 years.

—.—Horton, Hon. Gustavus, Probate Judge of Mobile, was murdered at Huntsville, Ala. His age was 53 years.

—.—Blanchard, Joshua P., one of the founders of the American Peace Society, an ardent philanthropist, died in Boston, aged about 75 years.

NOVEMBER.

2.—Abbott, Hon. Amos, member of Massachusetts Legislature three terms, State Senate two terms, and member of Congress 1843-49, died in Andover, aged 82 years.

2.—Boardman, Samuel P., wool-grower, and Secretary of the Wool Growers' Association of Illinois, died at Lincoln, Ill.

3.—Betts, Hon. Samuel R., Judge of United States District Court for Southern District of New-York for about forty years, died at New-Haven, Conn., aged 83 years.

7.—Wortendyke, Hon. Jacob R., member of Congress from New-Jersey 1857-59, died at Jersey City, N. J., aged 50 years.

8.—Fales, Mrs. Almira H., a noble, philanthropic woman of Washington, D. C., who rendered great and invaluable services to sick and wounded soldiers and freedmen, died in Washington, D. C.

9.—Jamison, W. L., an actor, for several years connected with Barnum's Museum, died in New-York City, aged 33 years.

9.—Reed, Gen. Henry E., an officer of the rebel army and a member of the rebel Congress, subsequently a practitioner of law in Louisville, Ky., committed suicide there. His age was 44 years.

11.—Wolf, Frederick, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, eight years a surgeon in Australian service, died at St. Louis, Mo.

13.—Tod, Hon. David, Minister to Brazil, 1847-52, Governor of Ohio, 1862-64, and an active supporter of the war, died at Youngstown, Ohio, aged 63 years.

13.—Stowe, Rev. Phineas, pastor of the Baptist Seamen's Bethel, Boston, and an author of some note, died in that city, aged 56 years.

16.—Lord, Charles B., Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, died there.

19.—Mount, William Sidney, a humorous and *genre* painter of high reputation, died at Setauket, L. I., aged 61 years.

19.—Pendleton, Hon. John S., Member of Congress from the Nineteenth Virginia District 1845-49, Chargé to Chili 1841, Minister to Argentine Confederation 1851, died at Culpeper Court-house, Va., aged about 68 years.

19.—Dove, Capt. Benjamin More, U. S. N., on the retired list, and Light-house Inspector, died at Key West, Fla.

20.—Bryant, Dr. Joel, a homœopathic physician and author, died in Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

21.—Carson, Thomas L., founder and publisher of the *State League*, and an active temperance leader, died at Syracuse, N. Y.

21.—Boynton, Nehemiah, a prominent citizen of Boston; member of Massachusetts Senate 1859 and '60, and of Executive Council 1862-65; Treasurer of Baptist Missionary Union for nine years; died in Chelsea, Mass., aged 64 years.

22.—Hall, David P., an eminent New York lawyer, member of the Bar for more than 40 years, died in New-York City, aged 70 years.

23.—Thompson, Gen. Waddy, member of Congress from South Carolina, 1835-41, Minister to Mexico in 1842-45, and author of a work on Mexico, died in Tallahassee, Fla., aged 70 years.

24.—Pollard, Henry Rives, proprietor and editor of *Southern Opinion*, and formerly editor of Richmond *Examiner & Times*, assassinated at Richmond, Va. His age was 36 years.

24.—Mattison, Rev. Hiram, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, professor and author, died at Jersey City, N. J., aged 54 years.

27.—Nichols, Prof. John A., LL.D., professor of mixed mathematics in the College of the City of New-York, died in that city, aged 47 years.

27.—Degrasse, John V., M. D., an eminent colored physician of New-York, and afterward of Boston, died in the latter city, aged 43 years.

27.—Elliott, Major Joel H., United States Army, a brave army officer, killed in a battle with the Indians on Washita River, near Antelope Hills, Indian Territory.

27.—Hamilton, Capt. Louis L., United States Army, killed in the same battle.

28.—Peticolas, Arthur E., M. D., late medical professor and superintendent of Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Williamsburg, Va., committed suicide while insane; at that place.

28.—Clark, Rev. Laban, D. D., an eminent Methodist clergyman, one of the founders of Wesleyan University, died at Middletown, Conn., aged 91 years.

29.—Kearney, Commodore Lawrence, United States Navy, sixty-one years in the service, died at Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 80 years.

30.—Carpenter, Hon. Samuel W., an influential and philanthropic citizen of Columbia County, N. Y., died at Valatie, Columbia County.

—.—Royce, Hon. Stephen, for twenty-five years Chief Justice of Vermont, and in 1855 and 1856 Governor of the State, died at ——, aged 81 years.

—.—Hartz, Capt. Edward L., U. S. A., an army officer, mainly employed either on frontier or staff appointments, died at Fort Reno, Dacota Territory, aged 34 years.

DECEMBER.

3.—Henderson, Mrs. Jane, a widow and centenarian, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 100 years.

3.—Rivers, Henry Wheaton, M. D., a leading surgeon and medical author of Rhode Island, a medical director and inspector during the late war, died at Providence, R. I., aged about 50 years.

3.—McCrae, James Maize, a veteran Washington journalist and newspaper correspondent, died there, aged 86 years.

3.—Maynadier, Brevet Major-Gen. Henry E., U. S. A., Major Twelfth Infantry and Colonel Fifth United States Volunteers, actively engaged in the late war, died at Charleston, S. C., aged 38 years.

4.—Parvin, Rev. Robert J., an Episcopal clergyman, Secretary of the Evangelical Educational Society, drowned on the Ohio River, near Madison, Ind., aged 45 years.

4.—Rising, Rev. Franklin S., an Episcopal clergyman, Secretary of American Church Missionary Society, drowned in the Ohio River, near Madison, Ind., aged 32 years.

4.—Olmstead, Hawley, LL.D., an eminent teacher of Connecticut, Rector for many years of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, died there; aged 75 years.

4.—Smith, Rev. Joseph, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly President of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, died in Greensburg, Penn.

4.—Gould, George, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, 1855-63, Mayor of Troy, 1852-3, an eminent jurist, died at Troy, N. Y., aged about 59 years.

7.—Campbell, Thompson, a prominent politician of Illinois and California, Secretary of State of Illinois 1843-46, member of Congress from Galena District 1851-3. Land Commissioner of California, and an eminent lawyer in San Francisco, died there.

11.—Western, Helen, an actress of considerable note, died in Washington City.

11.—Rodman, Hon. William M., a prominent citizen of Providence, Mayor of the city in 1857-8, died there.

12.—Flint Henry M. ("Druid"), a newspaper correspondent of the *World*, and other papers, and author of several books, died at Camden, N. J.

12.—Shepard, Rev. George C., a Congregational clergyman and author, of Boston, died at Amherst, Mass., aged 66 years.

14.—Enos, Dewitt C., M.D., an eminent physician and medical professor of Brooklyn, L. I., died there; aged 45 years.

14.—Laurie, Hon. Walter, United States Senator, Secretary of United States Senate, and late Senior Secretary Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, died in New-York City, aged 84 years.

16.—Campbell, James, a skillful printer, said to be the best newspaper proof-reader in New-York, died in New-York City, aged 30 years.

16.—Cummings, Dr. Isaac, an able physician, Home Physician to the Demilt Dispensary, and former surgeon to the Panama Railroad, died in New-York City, aged 36 years.

16.—Gibbon, Dr. J. W., an eminent physician, antiquarian and author, of Charlotte, Va., died in Baltimore, Md., aged 74 years.

18.—Robertson, Hon. Anthony L., Chief Justice Superior Court of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 60 years.

19.—Sommers, Rev. Charles G., D. D., a learned Baptist clergyman and author, many years pastor of the South Baptist Church, New-York City, died there, aged 76 years.

19.—Parsons, Dr. Usher, an eminent physician and author, of Providence, R. I., a naval surgeon in the war of 1812, died in Providence, aged 80 years.

20.—O'Reilly, Rev. William, Roman Catholic priest of St. Mary's, Newport, and Vicar-General of Diocese of Hartford, died at Newport.

20.—Mitchell, S. Augustus, author of numerous geographical text-books, maps and other works, died in Philadelphia.

21.—Price, Joseph M., a surveyor, banker, and author of "Interest Tables" and other works on exchange, fifteen years President of Oriental Bank, and originator of the 7-30 United States certificates, died in New-York City, aged 64 years.

22.—Bement, Caleb N., hotel proprietor and farmer in Albany and Poughkeepsie, and author of a valuable work on poultry, died in Poughkeepsie aged 78 years.

22.—Jones, Rev. Joseph H., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and author; over 40 years in the ministry, died in Philadelphia.

23.—Dunne, Rev. Dr., late Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago, died there, aged 45 years.

23.—Morehead, Ex-Gov. Charles S., Attorney-General of Kentucky, 1832-37, member of Kentucky Legislature and three times Speaker, 1838-44, member of Congress, 1847-51, Governor of Kentucky, 1855-59, member of Peace Congress, 1861, imprisoned in Fort Lafayette as a rebel, 1861, died in Washington County, Miss., aged 66 years.

26.—Gibbs, Brevet Major-Gen. Alfred, U. S. A., served in Mexican and late wars, in the last under Sheridan, was in the army twenty-three years, died at Fort Leavenworth, aged 46 years.

28.—Williams, Hon. John Mason, long Chief Justice Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, died in New-Bedford, Mass., aged 89 years.

28.—Bishop, Dr. William S., U. S. N. Surgeon, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, twenty-six years in the service, died in Philadelphia.

29.—Clark, Mosby, a wagon-driver in the Revolutionary War, born June 1747, died at Richmond, Va., aged 121 years and six months.

Foreign.

Jan. 2.—Doyle, John, humorous painter and political caricaturist, died in London, aged 70 years.

8.—Regnault, Elias, a French historian, author of *Histoire de Huit Ans*, died in Paris.

8.—Tattam, Ven. Henry, D. D., L. L. D., Ph. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Bedford, a learned Egyptologist, and author of several works in Arabic, Coptic, &c., died at Stanford Rivers, England, aged 72 years.

9.—Morfey, Mrs., a widow of Claydon, Suffolk, for half a century midwife of the town, died there, aged 106 years.

10.—Coquerel, Athanase, Sr., a French Reformed Protestant preacher and author, died in Paris, aged 72 years.

20.—Vining, Mrs. Mary, an English actress, long and favorably known under her maiden name, (Miss Johannot,) died in London, aged 70 years.

20.—Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thomas William, G. C. B., an officer of the British army for sixty-eight years, specially distinguished in the Peninsular war, died near Esher, aged 83 years.

22.—Kean, Charles John, F. S. A. F. R. G. S., an eminent English actor and scholar, second son of Edmund Kean, and well known on both sides of the Atlantic, died in London, aged 57 years.

22.—Grey, John, an eminent English agriculturist and reformer, the friend and associate of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Brougham, &c., and manager of the northern estates of Greenwich Hospital, died at Lipwood House, near the Tyne, aged 88 years.

24.—Macbride, John David, D. C. L., F. S. A., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, a Biblical and theological writer of great ability, died in Oxford, aged 89 years.

24.—Davy, John, M. D., F. R. S., Inspector General of Army Hospitals, an eminent physicist and author, died at Lesketh How, Ambleside, aged 77 years.

27.—White, Lieut.-Gen., Sir Michael, K. C. B., a distinguished cavalry officer in the British army, who commanded the cavalry in the Afghan, Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, died in London, aged 76 years.

28.—Head, Sir Edmund Walker, Governor-General of Canada, 1854-61; Civil Service Commissioner 1862, 1868, and author of several works on art topics, died in London, aged 62 years.

28.—Stifter Adalbert, a popular German novelist, an eminent landscape painter, Superintendent of Schools in Austria and former tutor of Prince Metternich, died at Linz, on the Danube, aged 61 years.

—.—Andersson, Charles John, a distinguished geographer and explorer in South Africa; author of "Lake Ngami" and "The Okavango River," died near Ondonga, Herero Land, Southwest Africa, aged about 57 years.

FEBRUARY.

6.—Herapath, William, an eminent English toxicologist and chemist, and at one time an active politician, died at Bristol, England, aged 72 years.

7.—Jones, Admiral Theobald, R. N., a British naval officer, sixty-five years in the service, distinguished in the Mediterranean Squadron from 1804 to 1814; member of Parliament 1830-57, died in London, aged 77 years.

8.—Han-Yah-Ja-Kee, chief of a troupe of Japanese performers, said to have been a nobleman in his own country, died in New-York City.

10.—Brewster, Sir David, one of the most eminent of modern astronomers, physicists and authors, died at Allerley, near Melrose, Scotland, aged 87 years.

15.—Dawes, Rev. William Rutter, F. R. S. and F. R. A. S., a distinguished amateur astronomer, who received from the Astronomical Society its gold medal for his valuable contributions to that science, died at Hopefield, Haddenham, aged 68 years.

19.—Stewart, Charles E., Chairman of Board of Directors of Anglo-American Telegraph Company, died suddenly in London.

19.—Combe, Mrs. George, widow of George Combe, the phrenologist, and daughter of Mrs. Siddons, a writer of great ability, died at Nice, France.

19.—Daly, Sir Dominick, Governor-General of South Australia since 1861, and previously Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island and Governor of Tobago, died at Adelaide, South Australia, aged 70 years.

20.—Baker, Dr. B. B., an eminent promoter of education in Malta and the Ionian Isles, formerly director of the College at Corfu, and Professor of English Literature in the Ionian University, died at Malta.

22.—Flores, Gen. Venancio, President of the Republic of Uruguay, South America until Feb. 15, 1868, massacred in the streets of Montevideo, at the instigation of his son.

24.—Herapath, John, an English mathematician, author, and editor and proprietor of *Herapath's Railway Journal*, died at Lewisham, England, aged 77 years.

25.—Turck, Ludwig, M. D., an eminent special pathologist, professor and author, the inventor of the laryngoscope, died at Vienna, aged 56 years.

25.—Secretan, Rev. Chas. Frederick, an active and energetic English clergyman, and popular author, died at Langdon, Worcestershire, aged 47 years.

25.—Gibson, Sir James Brown, M. D., K. C. B., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Director-General of Medical Department of British Army, died at Rome, Italy, aged 63 years.

25.—Townshend, Rev. Chauncey Hare, a brilliant scholar and author, both of prose and poetical works, died in London, aged 68 years.

25.—Crowe, Eyre Evans, an English journalist, and author of a history of France, died in London.

25.—Wensleydale, Right Hon. James Parke, First Lord, an able English jurist, Judge of the Court of Exchequer, died in London, aged 86 years.

29.—Ludwig, Karl August, (Louis I.,) Ex-King of Bavaria, a patron of art, architecture and letters, the friend of Lola Montez, abdicated the throne in 1848, died at Nice, aged 72 years.

—.—Foucault, Leon, a French physicist, author of many interesting discoveries in regard to light, &c., died in Paris, aged 49 years.

—.—Gravier, Coulvier, a French physicist, especially devoted to meteorological science; died in Paris, aged 60 years.

—.—Georgia, Anna Paulowna, Czarina of, wife of Okropir, Czarowitch of Georgia, born Countess of Koularssof, an accomplished and benevolent lady, an eminent musical composer; died at Moscow.

MARCH.

2.—Byron, Admiral George Anson Byron, Seventh Lord and officer of the British Navy, cousin and successor of the poet, and an author of some note; died in London, aged 78 years.

2.—Bentinck, Baron—Minister from the Netherlands to the Court of St. James, and Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, an accomplished diplomatist; died in London, aged 70 years.

3.—Olarte, Gen. Vincente, President of the State of Panama, Columbian Confederation; died at Panama, aged 40 years.

8.—Tucker, Edward, an English botanist, the discoverer of *Oidium*, or grape disease; died at Margate, Eng., aged 58 years.

10.—Neave, Sir Richard Digby, an eminent scholar and geographer, author of several geographical papers and works; died in London, aged 74 years.

11.—Vander Hoven, Prof. J., Professor of Zoölogy at the University of Leyden, a celebrated naturalist and author; died at Leyden, aged 67 years.

11.—Christmas (or Noel-Fearn,) Rev. Henry, an eminent English scholar, author of numerous works, died in London, aged 57 years.

15.—Lee Rev. Robert, D. D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Union of Edinburgh, and an author of high repute, died at Torquay, Eng., aged 62 years.

27.—Feller, Madame Henrietta, an accomplished Swiss lady, who came to Canada in 1835, and founded the Grand Ligne Mission, in which she labored for thirty-three years, died at Grand Ligne, Canada.

28.—Cardigan, James Thomas Brudnell, Seventh Earl of, Lieut. Gen., in the British Army, Commander of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, a brave but imperious and dissolute nobleman, died at Cardigan Castle, aged 70 years.

28.—Jesse, Edward, an eminent English naturalist and voluminous author, died at Brighton, Eng., aged 88 years.

—.—Hashem, Gen. ——, the Chief of the Tunisian Embassy which visited the United States in 1864, died in Tunis.

—.—Monnais, Edouard, a popular French dramatic author, Government Commissioner at the Lyric Theatre and the Conservatories of Paris, died in Paris, aged 70 years.

—.—Viriville, Vallet de, an eminent French archæologist and writer on education, author of numerous valuable works, died in Paris, aged 53 years.

APRIL.

7.—McGee, Thomas D'Arcy, an Irish editor, author, and politician, first in the United States, afterward in Canada, where he was a member of the Provincial and Dominion Cabinet; was assassinated at Ottawa, Canada; his age was 43 years.

7.—Chads, Admiral Sir Henry Ducie, R. N. G. C. B., a British Naval officer, sixty-eight years in the service, and distinguished in the Indian and Crimean wars, died at Southsea, Hants, aged 80 years.

8.—Burns, Rev. W. C., a missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in China for about 20 years, died at New Chwang, China.

8.—Wetherall, Sir George Augustus, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and late Adjutant-Gen. of the British army, died at Sandhurst, aged 80 years.

12.—Salisbury, Jas. Brownlow William Gascoyne Cecil, second Marquis of, a Cabinet officer in Earl Derby's Cabinets of 1852 and 1858, died at Hatfield House, Herts, aged 77 years.

13.—Theodorus, (Dejajmatch Kassai), King of Abyssinia, was killed at the assault and capture of Magdala, his capital, by the British forces.

13.—Bentley, Samuel, English publisher, author, and editor, died at Croydon, England, aged 83 years.

14.—Romer, Miss ——, a celebrated *prima donna* of the English stage, remarkable for her ability to sustain a greater range of parts than any other singer, died at Margate, aged 53 years.

16.—Pinder, Rev. John Hothersall, former Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and subsequently Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and Principal of Wells Theological College, a theological writer of ability, died at West Malvern, aged 74 years.

18.—Simpson, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B., a gallant officer of the British army, fifty-seven years in the service, and successor to Lord Raglan in the Crimea, died at Horringer, England, aged 76 years.

23.—Narvaez, Don Ramon Maria, Duke of Valencia and Marshal of Spain, a Spanish statesman and soldier, repeatedly Prime Minister of that country, died at Madrid, aged 68 years.

23.—Hampden, Right Rev. Renn Dickson, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, 1847-1868, previously Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, author of several very learned works, died in London, aged 75 years.

23.—Copley, Miss ——, sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, and latest surviving child of the painter John Soughton Copley, died in London, aged 94 years.

—.—Rashvaheri, Manjoka, Queen of Madagascar, and sole sovereign since 1863, died at Antananariva, Madagascar.

—.—Le Saint, Lieut. ——, a French traveler and geographer, under the patronage of the Society of Geography of Paris, engaged in African explorations, died at Abukuka, 120 miles north of Gondokoro.

—.—Gortchakoff, Prince Peter Dmitrievitch, Governor-General of Western Siberia from 1836 to 1851, commander of a corps of infantry in the Crimean war, and since 1855 a member of the Imperial Council, died at Moscow, aged 79 years.

MAY.

7.—Cormenin, Louis de la Haye, Vicomte de, a French political writer, poet and satirist, author of the *Orateurs Francais*, died in Paris.

7.—Brougham and Vaux, Right Hon. Henry Brougham, Lord, an eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator, statesman and Ex-Chancellor of England, died at Cannes, France, aged 90 years.

11.—Crawford, John, F. R. S., F. R. G. S., &c., an English geographer, ethnologist and author, for many years British Envoy to Siam, Burmah and Cochin China, died in London, aged 85 years.

15.—Andrea, Cardinal ——, d', an Italian ecclesiastic of liberal principles, who sympathized with the Italian Government, died in Rome.

15.—Abyssinia, ——, Queen of, died of consumption in the English camp, near Magdala, aged 25 years.

24.—Muhlfeld, ——, Ph. D., an eminent Austrian jurist and statesman of liberal views, died at Hitzing, near Vienna.

—.—Burnet, John, an English engraver, etcher and author of works on art, died in London, aged 84 years.

JUNE.

5.—Shrewsbury, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, eighteenth Earl of and third Earl Talbot, Premier Earl of England, an Admiral of the British Navy, and previous to 1849 a member of the House of Commons, died at Shrewsbury Castle, aged 65 years.

10.—Servia, Michael Obrenovitch, reigning Prince, was assassinated at Belgrade. He was 43 years of age.

11.—Brooke, Sir James, D. C. L., K. C. B., (the Rajah of Sarawak,) an English officer, long in the East, Governor of Labuan, Consul-General to the Sultan of Borneo, and Rajah of Sarawak, died at his residence, Burrater, Devon, aged 65 years.

14.—Smith, Major Henry, Royal Marines, an accomplished antiquarian, botanist, author and amateur actor, died at Southsea, Hants, aged 75 years.

16.—Crisp, Rev. J. S., D. D., an English Baptist Minister, for fifty years President of the Baptist College at Stoke's Croft, (afterward at Broadhead, near Bristol,) and co-pastor with Ryland, Robert Hall, &c., died at Cotham, Bristol, Eng., aged 80 years.

16.—Ponsonby, Col. Arthur E. V., an officer of the British army, distinguished in the Crimea, who subsequently provided industrial occupations for the soldiers of his command, in India, died at Jubbulpore, aged 41 years.

17.—Arnott, Dr. G. A. Walker, Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, and author, died in Glasgow.

24.—Matteucci, Carlo, an Italian physicist, professor and statesman, author of numerous works on physical science, Minister of Public Instruction in 1862, died in Leghorn, Italy, aged 57 years.

30.—Bastianini, Giovanni, an Italian sculptor, who suddenly became famous as the author of a *terra Cotta* bust which *connoisseurs* said to be a work of the fifteenth century, died at Florence, Italy.

—.—Capendu, Ernest, a French novelist and dramatist of high repute, died in Paris, aged 40 years.

—.—Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D. D., Professor of History in University College, London, Principal of Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, editor *British Quarterly Review*, and author of *History of Revolutions in England*, died in London, aged 73 years.

—.—Plucker, Prof. Julius, F. R. S. L., a German physicist, author and professor at Bonn, Copley Medallist in 1866, died at Bonn, aged 67 years.

—.—Halford, Sir Henry, Member of Parliament for Leicestershire for thirty years, an eminent classical scholar and graceful writer, died at ——.

—.—Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw, F. R. S., M. R. C. S. L., a distinguished surgeon and botanist, the inventor of the Wardean cases, died in London.

JULY.

6.—Lover, Samuel, a celebrated Irish novelist and poet, died in London, aged 71 years.

10.—Nayler, Rev. W., an English Wesleyan minister, for fifty years identified with the Wesleyan interests, died in London, aged 87 years.

12.—Talon, Vicomte Charles, a French soldier and sportsman who had adopted English tastes and habits, an officer of the Crimean war, died near Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 37 years.

16.—Pesaref, Dimitri, a young Russian philosopher and essayist, author of ten volumes of essays, died near Revel, aged 28 years.

20.—Coyne, Joseph Stirling, an Irish dramatist, antiquarian and author, died in London, aged 65 years.

21.—Thomas, George Housman, an eminent English painter, died at Boulogne, France, aged 44 years.

24.—Cranworth, Robert Monsey Rolfe, First Lord, late Lord Chancellor, and longer Cabinet officer of the British Government, died in London, aged 78 years.

29.—Elliotson, John, M. D., an English physician, author and apostle of mesmerism, died in London, aged 80 years.

30.—Garner, Thomas, a celebrated line-engraver, died at Birmingham, England.

—.—Limayrac, Paulin, an eminent French editor and political and belles lettres writer, died in Paris, aged 57 years.

—.—Kirwan, ——, D. D., Dean of Limerick, an able scholar and writer, died in Limerick, Ireland.

—.—Guinness, Sir Benjamin Lee, an opulent and very liberal merchant of Dublin, who expended in acts of charity and beneficence nearly £300,000, died in London.

AUGUST.

3.—Perthes, Boucher de Crevecœur, an eminent French physicist and geologist, the founder of the science of Palæontology, died at Abbeville, France, aged 80 years.

10.—Cook, John Douglas, an English journalist, formerly editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, but for some years past of the *Saturday Review*, died in London.

25.—Van Lennep, Jacob, an eminent Dutch novelist and dramatist, died in Amsterdam, aged 66 years.

26.—Hugo, Mme. ——, the wife of the poet and novelist Victor Hugo, died in Brussels.

28.—Mahommed, Ishmael Khanaga, an eccentric Persian gentleman, resident for more than forty years in Paris, and passionately devoted to the theatre, died there, aged 78 years.

29.—Walden, Lord Howard de, G. C. B., British Minister to Belgium, died at Brussels, aged 69 years.

30.—Smith, George, D. D., an English Wesleyan preacher, author of several valuable historical and antiquarian works, died at Camborne, England, aged 68 years.

28.—Higgins, Mathew James, better known as *Jacob Omnium*, of the London *Times*, a *litterateur* of gigantic stature, a stern and severe, but honest critic, and a constant contributor to the *Times*, Edinburg *Review* and *Cornhill Magazine*, died in Berkshire, aged 58 years.

—.—Bey, Dr. Clot, an eminent physician of Marseilles, France, who was successful in establishing medical instruction and practice in Egypt, died in Marseilles aged 75 years.

—.—Blakeney, Field Marshal Sir Edward, G. C. B., seventy-four years an officer in the British Army, active in American war, 1814, at Waterloo, 1815, &c.; Lieut.-Governor and Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died there, aged 90 years.

—.—Lushington, Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold, Member Parliament 1809-30, and Secretary of the Treasury part of the time, Governor of Madras, 1830 to 1835, Member Parliament 1835-37, died in Kent, aged 93 years.

—.—Cuttermole, George, an eminent English water-color artist, died in London, aged 68 years.

—.—Mackenzie, William, M. D. F. R. C. S. L., a distinguished English surgeon and oculist, author of several works on diseases of the eye, died in Glasgow, aged 74 years.

—.—Waagen, Dr. Gustav F., an eminent art critic and historian of art and artists, died at Copenhagen, aged 74 years.

SEPTEMBER.

4.—Schenbein, Prof. Christian Friedrich, a German chemist, the discoverer of "ozone" and "antozone," inventor of gun-cotton and author of several chemical treatises, Professor in the University of Basle, died in Baden-Baden, aged 67 years.

5.—Caldwell, Rev. J., a Wesleyan missionary to China, sent from Australia, drowned at Shawan, China.

6.—Ashburton, Francis Baring, Third Lord, Member of Parliament for Thitford, 1832-41, and 1848-57, and since 1864 a member of the House of Lords, died at his country seat in County Down, aged 48 years.

9.—Tulford, Right Rev. Francis, D. D., Anglican Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada since 1859, a learned and able prelate, died in Montreal, aged 65 years.

17.—Majoribanks, Edward, Sr., an English banker, for seventy years a partner, and for thirty-one years the senior partner in Coutt's Bank, an able financier and a man of great benevolence, died at Greenland, Bucks County, aged 93 years.

18.—Smith, Sir Henry, late Speaker of the Canadian Legislative Assembly and member from Frontenac, died in Kingston, Canada.

19.—Sefton, John, a celebrated English actor, resident for some years in the United States, died in New-York City, aged 63 years.

25.—Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, an eminent scholar, poet, dramatist and Christian, died in London, aged 77 years.

26.—Walewski, Count Adrian Florian Joseph, a French statesman and diplomatist, the natural son of Napoleon I. and the Polish Countess Walewski, a diplomatist from 1840 to 1854 and in the Cabinet from 1854 to 1867, died at Strasburg, aged 58 years.

28.—Boecklen, Rev. Edward, a German scholar, Principal of the Alexander High School at Humsburg, Liberia, died at Monrovia, Liberia, aged 39 years.

—.—Hau, John David, D. D., an eminent English clergyman and author, died in London.

—.—Jeune, Right Rev. Francis, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, formerly Principal of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, an able educational reformer, died at Peterborough.

—.—Reynolds, John, a teacher in London for more than fifty years, a skillful botanist and antiquarian, and one of the founders of the Mechanics' Institute, the College of Preceptors and the Botanical Society, died in London, aged 76 years.

—.—Paul, Sir John Dean, a former London banker, transported in 1855 for fraud in his banking-house, but pardoned, died at St. Albans aged 67 years.

—.—Viennet, M—, a French academician and author, the steady opponent of Napoleon III, died in Paris aged 91 years.

OCTOBER.

11.—Meyendorff, Mme.—an accomplished Polish lady, three of whose sons had been exiled to Siberia, while a fourth was in this country, died in New-York City, aged 59 years.

28.—Canterbury, Most Rev. Chas. Langley, D. D., Archbishop of and Primate of the English Church since 1862, and previously Archbishop of York, and Bishop successively of Durham and Ripon, died at Lambeth, London, aged 76 years.

28.—Sutherland, Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, Dowager Duchess of, formerly Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria; an accomplished and brilliant lady, died at Sutherland Castle, aged 62 years.

—.—Triphook, Brother Robert, one of the brethren of the Charter House, and for more than forty years a prominent bookseller and literary man of London, died at the Charter House, aged 87 years.

—.—Hildebrandt, Edouard, a geographical painter, a native of Dantzic, but during his life a resident of Brazil, New-York and Berlin, died in Berlin.

—.—Siam, Phra-Bard-Samdetch-Phra-Phara-Mendr-Maha-Monkut, King of, a monarch of remarkable intelligence and education, died at Bangkok, Siam, aged 72 years.

—.—Crossley, Joseph, a member of the great carpet manufacturing house at Halifax, England, and Magistrate of that town, died there, aged 56 years.

—.—Ciceri, Pierre Luc Charles, a French scenic painter, who had furnished more than 400 scenes to the theatres of Europe, died in Paris, aged 86 years.

—.—"Tommy," a young Japanese, who accompanied the Embassy here in 1860, and was a great favorite, was killed in a battle near Neegata, Japan, while fighting for the chief of his clan; his age was about 25 years.

9.—Johnson, Hon. John Mercer, member of the "Dominion" (Canada) Parliament, for Northumberland, New-Brunswick, and previously Solicitor-General, Postmaster-General, Speaker of House of Assembly and Attorney-General, New-Brunswick, died in Northumberland, N. B., aged 50 years.

10.—Hastings, —, Marquis of, a young English nobleman, spendthrift and *roué*, who had wrecked an immense fortune, and his reputation and character in five years, died in London, aged 26 years.

12.—Havin, Leonor Joseph, a French publicist, editor of the *Siecle*, a member of the Constituent Assembly, and of the *Corps Legislatif*, died in Paris, aged 69 years.

13.—Rossini, Gioacchini, the most celebrated of Italian musical composers of the present century, died in Paris, aged 77 years.

16.—Rothschild, Baron James, the most opulent of modern bankers, the last survivor of the five sons of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, died in Paris, aged 76 years, leaving a fortune of 400 millions of dollars.

18.—Monagas, Gen. Jose Tadeo, President of Venezuela in 1846, 1848, Dictator, 1848, 1859, head of a revolution in 1868, and Provisional President to his death, died at Caraccas, aged 82 years.

29.—Berryer, Pierre Antoine, an eminent French advocate and legitimist, a member of the *Corps Legislatif*, died at Augeville, France, aged 78 years.

—.—Behrens, Rev. C., a German Lutheran Missionary for many years in India, and since the war in India in Canada, died in Canada, aged 56 years.

DECEMBER.

24.—Shannon, Baron Carleton, Earl of, died in London, aged 60 years.

—.—Mallefille, Felicien, a well known French dramatist, and for thirty years past a most prolific and successful writer, died in Paris, aged 57 years.

—.—Delavigne, M. Germain, a French dramatist, a brother of the poet Casimir Delavigne, and long associated with M. Eugene Scribe in the preparation of dramas, died at Montmorency, France, aged 79 years.

Metal-Stamping Works in Iowa Burned.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Dec. 28.

The factory of the Northwestern Stamping Company of Dubuque took fire on Christmas morning, and the building, machinery and stock of manufactured goods are a total ruin. The fire had been burning some time before it was discovered, and when the alarm was given it was too late to save the property. The loss to the Stamping Company is estimated at $44,000, and the insurance was only $22,000. The building was owned by Mr. M. Emerson, and valued at $5,000. No insurance. An adjoining building was injured to the amount of $600. The Dubuque *Times* says Mr. J. K. Grove, the President of the Company, is the heaviest loser, as he was the heaviest stockholder. The loss of the Company is held at $44,000, on which they are covered by insurance to the amount of $22,000 in the following-named Companies: Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; North American, $3,000; Enterprise, $3,000; Home, $2,000; Commerce, $1,000; Market, $1,000; Albany City, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Washington, $1,000; Yonkers, $1,000; Ætna, $3,000. The building occupied by the Company was owned by M. M. Emerson, and on it there was no insurance. His loss is named at $6,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock—BARBE BLEUE.
EVENING—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Ringgold, Fisher, Matthews, Rockwell, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mesteyer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BARBE-BLEUE (first act) and GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
YANKEE JACK, MAGIC TRUMPET, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. By the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor Napoleon made his usual New-Year speech yesterday, at the reception of the Diplomatic Corps. He complimented the conciliatory spirit of the European nations, which enabled them to unravel international difficulties, and hoped 1869 would be as satisfactory in this respect as the year just closed.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, made a speech yesterday to the military officers who paid their respects to him, in which he said that the present situation of affairs was good, but that in case trouble should arise he should continue to rely upon the loyalty of his army.

Greece is actively preparing the national troops for service.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France has been very great during the past week, and the official report of the directors shows that there are 31,000,000 francs less in bullion in the bank than at the end of the previous week.

Mr. Ashbury, of London, in declining the proposed race between his yacht *Cimbria* and the American yacht *Dauntless*, says that he will race the *Phantom* across the Atlantic, thus leaving other English yachts an opportunity to accept the challenge of the Americans.

GENERAL.

John T. Hoffman was yesterday inaugurated Governor of the State at the Capitol at Albany. Mr. Hoffman was escorted to the Assembly Chamber by Gov. Fenton, where, in the midst of a large assemblage of citizens and soldiers, the retiring Governor welcomed the incoming, and formally surrendered to him the symbols of his office. Gov. Hoffman replied in fitting terms. Lieut.-Gov. Beach was then inducted into office, and the ceremonies were ended.

The sixth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves was celebrated by the colored people of Boston at Tremont Temple yesterday. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, Wendell Phillips and others, the Emancipation Proclamation was read, and a Christmas poem read. Many white people were in attendance.

The storm which raged with such fearful severity in this City yesterday, was general throughout the East and West. Railroad trains on many roads have been delayed several hours, and the mails for the next few days will be irregular in consequence.

Daniel M. Fox, the newly-elected Mayor of Philadelphia, was duly inaugurated yesterday.

The report of the Fire Marshal of Chicago for the year just closed, shows the total loss by fires to be $2,900,000. The Police of the city, during the year, have made 23,000 arrests, and there was $27,500 worth of property stolen. During the last year there were 5,760 deaths, 4,684 marriages and 6,348 births.

The Connecticut Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting at the Tontine Hotel, in New-Haven, on Wednesday, the 13th. The annual sessions of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture will occur at Bridgeport, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of January, when various subjects of interest will be discussed, and lectures will be delivered by Profs. John Gamgee, S. W. Johnson and Wm. H. Brewer.

Gamaliel Washburn, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity of Vermont, and for a time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, died at Montpelier on Wednesday evening, aged 65 years.

Hon. A. A. Wing, of Bangor, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Maine, died at the Dewitt House, in Lewiston, yesterday morning.

The late Thomas C. Moore, an old resident of Williamsport, N. Y., in a codicil to his will, revokes a devise of his personal estate to his sister Martha Jane, comprising bonds, mortgages, scrip, certificates of bank stock, money, &c., for the reason that he desires to set apart a moderate fund for the relief of suffering and destitute widows and children of Southern soldiers, who died or were killed in the late war, in the eastern parts of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He, therefore, bequeathes, &c., to James Hall and Francis J. Porcher, Louis D. De Saussure and E. Henry Frost, of Charleston, S. C., and Rev. John Bumny, bonds in trust for that purpose amounting to $21,600; the portion to be distributed in South Carolina to be more than one-fifth of the whole. The amount, with interest, to be distributed in the course of seven years. All the residue of the bonds and mortgages, with few exceptions, he sets aside for the rebuilding or repairing of churches, without regard to sect or denomination, injured by the late war, within the districts of the Southern States aforesaid.

The French Minister was recently robbed of a gold watch and several medals of honor which had been presented to him by the Emperor of France. The thief climbed the lightning-rod and entered a window of the upper story of his home in Washington.

The trial of Theodore A. Morris, which has occupied the United States Court at Baltimore for two weeks past, was concluded on Thursday. He was charged on the first indictment with having cast away or destroyed the schooner *Montezuma*, to defraud the Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company, by loading said schooner with barrels pretended to be whisky, on which a large insurance was obtained, when they were really barrels of water, and that he made way with the schooner so as to obtain the insurance. On this charge the jury disagreed and were discharged. The prisoner's second trial was for conspiring with Capt. Pennel to destroy the same schooner for some purposes of fraud. The Government failing to prove, or make out the conspiracy, a verdict of acquittal was rendered on Thursday afternoon, which also acquits Capt. Pennel. Morris is to have another trial on the first charge.

The inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan held a convention at Houghton a few days ago, and adopted resolutions in favor of the separation of that peninsula from the State, and its formation into a Territory, ultimately to become a State by itself.

Mr. Dennis B. Gaffney, the venerable Justice of the Justice's Court of Albany, slipped and fell on State-street, in that city, on Wednesday evening, and broke his arm and otherwise seriously injured himself. His injuries were promptly attended to.

The steamer *Basco*, of the Northwestern Packet Company, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, at Paducah, Ky., where she was undergoing repairs.

The venerable Nathan Lord, D. D., late President of Dartmouth College, has so far recovered from his late prostration as to be able to go to Lowell, where he is now stopping at the residence of his daughter. His health is daily improving.

The Governor of Illinois has just received from Col. Cook, the Military Claim Agent of the State, at Washington, a United States Treasury warrant for the sum of $136,345 81, in part liquidation of the claims of Illinois against the General Government for expenses incurred in arming and equipping troops during the early stages of the rebellion. This sum, with the amount obtained last year, makes a total of $238,655 53.

In the case of Mr. Twitchell, on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, the jury retired at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and in twenty-five minutes returned with a verdict of guilty.

We printed yesterday a dispatch giving some particulars of another Indian fight, alleged to have taken place in the Wichita Mountains, resulting in the death of many Indians and the capture of two celebrated chiefs. A dispatch from St. Louis discredits this report by saying that Gen. Sherman has received no report of such fight.

Gen. Jubal Early announces his intention of remaining in Canada for the present.

It is feared that two of the five persons injured by the overturning of the boat-wagon on the road near Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday night, will not recover: Mr. William Cross and Mr. T. H. Fernald. Miss Jennie Vickery was seriously though not dangerously hurt. The party in the wagon, numbering thirty-three, were returning to Lawrence from a church festival at Pelham, N. H. The road at the point where the accident occurred was very narrow and quite icy.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets on Wednesday. On Thursday Gov. Bullock will deliver a valedictory address to the Legislature, reviewing the course of his three years' administration, and on Friday the inauguration of Gov. Claflin and the other State officers will take place.

The pitiless snow-storm that fell during the whole of yesterday prevented the usual number of New-Year's calls being made in this City and Brooklyn. Locomotion was performed under difficulties. Many of the street cars had to employ six-horse teams. As the storm increased, the streets became almost deserted, few persons venturing out that were not compelled to do so. Altogether, it was a dull holiday.

James Tolland, a plasterer, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the murderous attack on Mr. Rodgers in East Twelfth-street on Thursday morning.

The New State Administration.

Gov. Hoffman was yesterday "welcomed to the Chief Magistracy of the State of New-York" by Gov. Fenton, who said he "cheerfully transferred the symbols of authority." The retiring functionary then proceeded to give the new Governor a deal of good advice about the office and its duties, and ended by invoking for his encouragement and support the prayers of all the people and the guidance of Heaven. Gov. Hoffman responded by showing that he "realized how beautiful is our system of government," which works with such admirable simplicity and regularity; and he accepted the sympathetic compliments of his predecessor as an assurance of the passing away of the asperities of the great political contest, whose results are cheerfully accepted by the people.

Gov. Fenton has been in office for two successive terms,—having been first elected in 1864, when the war was still at its height, and the issues of the war were the elements of political conflict. At that time he ran against Horatio Seymour, and his majority in the State was over 8,000. Two years later he ran against John T. Hoffman, and his majority in the State was close upon 14,000. At the election last November, the majority of Gov. Hoffman over his competitor, John A. Griswold, reached as high as 28,000 votes. There was undoubtedly a great deal of fraudulent voting by the Democrats; but, making all the allowance for this that has been claimed, it will still be found that Mr. Hoffman was elected by a legal majority.

We wish we could look for a good and honest administration from Gov. Hoffman, so far as his power extends. He has always been credited with personal integrity, and with a character much higher than that of the politicians whom the Democrats of this City generally put in office. He is possessed of a good deal of ability, some spirit, and a thorough knowledge of his duties. More than this, he knows all the outs-and-ins of political corruption, and has had the opportunity of getting intimately acquainted with the parties who engineer their schemes of corruption in our Municipal and State Governments, and the means that are employed to carry them through. But it is here the danger lies. He has gone to Albany as the representative of Tammany, as the chosen of the "Rings." It was they who brought him forward, and it was they who elected him that they might use him as the agent of their interests. It is to them he has to look for future advancement, and the gratification of his ambition; and he will show himself a much bolder politician than he has yet done if he make the attempt to set himself up against them. It will not be long before they will show him that if they cannot rule him, they will ruin him,—that if he refuse to carry out their personal interests, they will destroy his political interests and prospects. They are determined and relentless men. They are utterly unscrupulous; and whether they carry their point *through* him or *over* him, is of less consequence to them than that they must carry it.

Gov. Hoffman is himself perfectly well aware of all this. Now, what will he do about it? Will he give in? Will he selfishly succumb to the selfish plunderers and political carrion-crows of the Tammany party who have undertaken to manage our State politics, and are determined to deal with the public interests simply as the means of their own aggrandizement? Or will he take a stand,—will he even make a show of taking a stand,—against them and their corruptions and their ruinous policy of greed and plunder? What could he do? A great deal. Knowing them as he does, he could watch them and expose them. He could show them up before the Legislature and the people. He could thwart them by his vetoes, and he could break up their combinations and intrigues by his determined refusal to be their agent or tool. We don't express any belief that he will make any attempt in this direction; but we know he can not only make the attempt, but compel them to feel his power and the people to acknowledge his efforts.

The new Governor is in an awkward position as regards the State Legislature. Both Houses are politically opposed to him, and the Republican majority will be decisive on all questions that may assume a party character. The appointments he has to make are but few, and he will doubtless try to send in the names of men who may expect confirmation, exclusive of strictly party considerations.

We wish Gov. Hoffman a successful administration as Chief Executive of the Empire State. He is Governor of a State which possesses a greater population and a thousand-fold greater wealth than existed in the whole of our country when Washington was its President. Though he has but limited power under the State Constitution, and though it will be still more limited by his political antagonism to the Legislature, he has yet opportunity of doing credit to himself while serving his native State.

The Claims of this City on the National Government.

The period is approaching when a great change in the structural condition of New-York may be anticipated. The Southern States give the promise of producing cotton as abundantly in the future as before the war, the staple that has sustained a healthy foreign trade for the whole country, a trade that is being gradually absorbed by this City. The Eastern terminus of the Pacific Railway—soon to be completed—is to be here. The whole Union is animated with an industrial spirit that has never been surpassed, and, though struggling with a heavy burden of national debt and disordered finances, these cannot repress the national energies. The latter are sure to triumph over present difficulties, and however arduous may be the struggle, it must end in an increasing concentration of the industrial and financial operations of the whole country here. New-York is already conceded to be a national City all over the Union; but this seems to be about all that local or external perceptions have accorded to it. What kind of a place the commercial capital of this great country is to be, what constitutes a national city in this age of gigantic engineering constructions, and what are its claims or whether it has any upon the whole nation to aid in its realization, seem hardly to have engaged the attention of any one inside or outside of it. And yet we have only to open our eyes to see that these great questions are immediately in front of us, that they are paramount to all others, and that on their correct solution depends, in a great degree, the immediate future of the City, if not its final destiny.

About one-half of the revenues that sustain the National Government are collected here, and mainly from foreign imports. The Government that collects $120,000,000 of gold a year from our foreign commerce, must have some other duties to perform to this commerce besides engaging in this terrible and continuous depletion. Five millions of dollars is less than five per cent. of the net annual income of the National Government derived from this commerce. Five per cent. from one year's income would thus remove the obstructions in the East River—the estimated cost of their removal being about five millions—and if the expense were twice this, neither the Government or people of this country can find a plausible pretext for withholding it.

Again, the Government collects this enormous revenue by standing on the piers and wharves of this port, and exacts this money for permitting commerce to pass over the dividing line between the water and dry land of this City. Landing goods is one of the uses for which piers and wharves are made, and the Government derives three or four hundred per cent. more profit from this use of of them than any one else. They are the highways of the nation, not of the State nor of the City; the Government so treats them, so taxes, so uses them, so takes possession of them and collects tolls enough from them to pay the interest on the national debt. Those who collect tolls for the use of a highway are usually called on to keep it in order.

The Citizens' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, some time ago, united in a proposal to have laws enacted by the State Legislature for reconstructing these piers and wharves. This would involve an expenditure, which in ten years ought to be somewhere between fifty millions and one hundred millions of dollars, the payment of which would have to be charged upon the City, or City and State together. Neither the State nor the City have any power, owing to the Federal Constitution and laws, to collect one cent of toll, or tax a single commodity for the use or passage over the dividing line between land and water around this City. The right to collect this toll and levy these taxes belongs exclusively to the National Government.

As the use of the piers and wharves is now regulated by the Government, these regulations must be extended, if for no other object than to make them decent places for the Government to carry on its great business of drawing revenue from our commerce. Curiously enough, at about the time these fatal proposals were started, the first *permanent* commercial improvement on the shores of Manhattan Island was instituted, and instituted, too, by the National Government. This was the construction of a pier and wharf at the Battery, to facilitate the landing of foreign passengers. Thus the Rubicon has been passed, the Government without waiting to *regulate*, has taken actual and complete possession of a portion of the water line of the port. The only inquiry that was ever raised tending to *limit* the "complete and unlimited" power of Congress to "regulate" foreign and interstate commerce—and nineteen-twentieths of the commerce of this City is foreign or interstate—was, whether the commerce mentioned in the Constitution embraced persons as well as things. It was long since decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the term included both, and the Government is very properly making commercial conveniences for the foreign human freight of this port, which pays no revenue, and very improperly leaving those commodities from which it derives over one hundred millions per annum, without any commercial provisions or conveniences whatever, excepting some shambling boards and rotten posts, which we call piers and wharves, that are a disgrace, not alone to this City but to American civilization, that facilitate fraud on the public revenue, and invite to robbery and crime.

So wide a chasm as now exists between the obligations enforced from the commerce of this City to the Government—obligations to pay every twelve months more than one hundred and fifty millions into the National Treasury—and the absence of all obligations to this commerce in return, is without a precedent in the history of taxation in any part of the world, or in any period of history. It would seem to be reasonable that while the City is paying about one-half of the taxes of the nation, a small percentage of these taxes be occasionally set aside to repair and improve the machinery that performs so herculean a task. Hitherto there has been no way visible for the physical regeneration of the City, which every one who will reflect must perceive to be the primary step to its civil and political purification. All the public have been able to do in the matter thus far has been to trust to the future and to destiny. The fact is so conspicuous that it can be no longer obscured, that this is far more a national City than the City of Washington. So far as it is developed, it has sprung almost wholly from "commerce with foreign nations and among the several States," and when Congress shall find itself able to "regulate" this commerce where regulations are imperiously demanded—in the locality where more of this commerce is found than in any or in all of the other places of the Union—an approach will be made to the solution of local difficulties.

Napoleon's Speech on New Year's Day.

The Emperor Napoleon has spoken, as his custom is on New Year's Day, and the tone of his speech is pacific. He throws out no hints of aggression on the part of France, and manifests no signs of resentment against the action of any other European Power. On the contrary, he expresses his belief in the pacific settlement of the Eastern question, and looks upon the attitudes of the Powers concerned as a guarantee of peace. We do not, as a general rule, attach too great importance to these Napoleonic utterances, but in the present case there can be no doubt that the prospects of peace in Europe are better than they were, now that the critical moment has passed, and that Napoleon has refrained from any of the startling epigrams that have more than once alarmed and disturbed Europe on similar occasions.

There is still too much ground for apprehension with regard to the state of Europe. Whatever happens, the Eastern question has received a fresh impulse, and has been suddenly pressed upon the notice of the Great Powers in a form in which it has not presented itself since 1854. But France is, in reality, the mistress of the situation, or, at all events, the arbiter of peace or war, and it is satisfactory to find that there are no symptoms as yet of a warlike disposition on her part. A few words from Napoleon might now plunge Europe into war, and the mere fact that he has not spoken them must be accepted, in the absence of stronger evidence, as a pledge of his desire to preserve peace. It remains only to be seen whether the confidence which he expresses in the preservation of European tranquillity will be justified by events.

Every Man a Politician.

A friend who was present at the dinner to Gen. Grant given by one of our millionaires, told us that there were four of the twenty who *would* take office. We were obliged to differ from him. We believe there were *five*. At least one-quarter of our voting population, we take it, are ready to hold office, nay, anxious to do so. It is a curious and not very intelligible fact.

Our central Government, it is said, employs and pays 60,000 office-holders. They are liable to be supplanted to please some whim,—are *sure* to be supplanted whenever there is a change of President. Sixty thousand in office implies one million out of office who are moving heaven and earth to get in. The whole of these we may put down as professed politicians—men who are anxious to make politics their *business*. It seems that a man who has once held an office, forever wants to hold an office. He cannot be cured by any known means. A million capable men at this moment among our people are passing a wretched and scheming Winter in the vague hope that they may get an office next Spring from Gen. Grant.

It is the most hopeless form of insanity one would think, for it is apparent from the figures of the Blue Book that there are not five hundred offices in the whole country which will pay a man a decent support. The pay of the Secretary of the Treasury is about one-half that of a good bank President; that of a member of Congress is one-half that of a good country lawyer; while the smaller departmental offices are notoriously insufficient to support a family. It appears by recent developments that men do want the place of Internal Revenue Commissioner—salary $6,000—who are at this time in receipt of salaries of $10,000 to $13,000,—and this, too, in face of the fact that it cannot be held over four years, and may be snatched way at any moment.

The explanation of this astounding condition of things is found by some in the theory that men are venal. It is and has been urged that men seek for offices, not for the salaries, but for the plunder. To a certain extent this is doubtless true, but we are loth to believe it to its full extent. But it is not to be doubted that our system is as bad as it can be and is the worst ever invented. When the phrase, "to the victors belong the spoils" was applied, it was the most devilish text ever preached from; we have been preaching and practicing it now these three decades. Men who get offices know that their official life is short, and if they *can* be tempted to make the most of their short time, they will be. "Make hay while the sun shines," is a maxim quite as generally accepted and acted upon by the politician as the farmer.

What is true of the Central Government we may assume to be true of the lesser Governments. We conclude that there are 25,000 to 30,000 men in this City who hold places, or expect to, in the City Government. We know of men who go into school boards and every other small place, who can have no purpose but the hope of pickings. We know of men who give up $5 a day to go to the Legislature to get $3—and for what? And those who are not directly venal are sustained by the hope that "something will turn up" by which they shall benefit.

The truth is, that this system is corrupting the body politic. We read politics and talk politics and smoke politics and drink politics the year round. There seems to be something fascinating to mortal man to be put up and pushed forward by a great party. He finds himself talked about,—courted and treated by everybody as if he were a great man; and this, to most men, is the same as if he were. He arrives at a dignity which he has hardly dared to dream of, and thus we are being converted into a nation of politicians, and that means ruin. The politician must exist, and he is, or ought to be, a most valuable man; but he ought to allow his fellow-men to seek him, rather than he to hunt his fellow-men.

But as a business it is poor, and the pay is small. Venal or not, hardly any man can keep money if he makes it in that way. There are a thousand demands upon him, and it takes a sharp brain and a ready purse under our system for a man to keep his place against the million who are trying to get it away from him.

Expenses of Housekeepers.

The table of prices for articles of merchandise and produce in domestic use for 1867 and 1868, which we published in Tuesday's issue, will show our housekeepers what the expenses of living are this year, as compared with last, and where the difference lies.

Among the articles which are dearer, and whose increased cost every one feels, comes first of course anthracite coals, which are nearly fifty per cent. higher, or from $8 to $10, against $6 25 to $7 50 last year. Cotton, too, is a little dearer, being 25¾ cents to 26 cents for middling, against 25¼ cents to 25½ cents in 1867. Yet cotton goods, so great has been the production, are slightly cheaper, bleached shirtings selling for 7½ cents to 25 cents per yard, against 12 cents to 27½ cents last year. Cotton jean is a trifle less, and flannels and canton flannels are about the same.

In provisions, pork is dearer this year—$27 per barrel against $20 90, and $22 against $18 50. Lard is dearer, and cheese, while butter is about the same. The best teas are a trifle higher—90 cents to $1 65 this year, and 90 cents to $1 50 last year. Poultry, too, is somewhat more expensive. But the great gain appears in the results of our grand harvests. Ordinary flour is $5 65 this year, against $8 30 last, and $14 is quoted for extra Western, against $15 50 in 1867. Corn, too, is cheaper—98 cents to $1 13 this year, and $1 37½ to $1 40½ in 1867. Oats also are less—76½ cents, against 84 cents. Potatoes are considerably cheaper—$1 50 to $3 50, against $4 to $5 25.

That important article for housekeepers, refined petroleum, is also a little less dear. Sugars, too, are cheaper, and molasses. Coffee has fallen off three or four cents a pound.

It will be seen from these figures of what are daily expenses to every housekeeper, that most articles of consumption are a little cheaper this December than they were last year; the great increase of expense being in fuel. The change in flour alone is of immense importance to consumers. These comparative prices, however, do not show the expenses which are eating out the incomes of most families of the middle class—which are the cost of labor, and rents. The sight of a plumber or carpenter in a house this year makes every housekeeper tremble; and when the fatal procession of them begins, with the "boss," $5 per diem, and the assistant $4 50, and the numberless items of expense, then the master of the house knows that his days of economy are over, and a long purse is needed. Wages, too, for servants are very high. Labor and taxes combine also to lay heavy rents on all dealers and householders. Shopkeepers and persons of moderate incomes are paying out a very large proportion now in rent. The failures in the dry-goods interest which have begun will continue if these exorbitant rents be demanded and paid. And, though prices have not much risen above the scale of last year, that scale itself was exceedingly high, mainly through the effect of a redundant and irredeemable currency, each consumer paying a percentage to the distributor or retailer on the uncertainty of values. No doubt, also, too much of the force of the country is withdrawn from production, and is turned to speculation or distributing, so that the produce of the soil is yet relatively too high. Moreover the immense production of gold in Australia and California has begun now to be felt over a vast level, and its price has diminished—in other words, prices of commodities have increased throughout the world.

When specie payments are resumed, prices in this country will indeed be lower, but never as low as they were ten years ago.

MINOR TOPICS.

A wilder New-Year's Day it would have been hard for nature to get up. Whirling sleet, howling wind, sunless sky, snowy streets, piercing cold, confronted the unhappy caller who started out to make the rounds among his friends. And yet it was surprising to see the number of pedestrians and carriages in the streets, engaged in keeping the day according to the customs and traditions of New-York. It is evident that there is still some respect for established institutions in America.

Gov. Fenton and Gov. Hoffman delivered excellent speeches to each other yesterday, on the occasion of the former retiring from office and the latter entering upon it. The compliments were of the most remarkable kind, and may be taken as indicative of the coming of the "good times."

The Emperor Napoleon, in his New-Year's address to the Diplomatic Corps yesterday, gave utterance to pacific and hopeful sentiments. Not only the Emperor's words, but his recent conduct, show his desire for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Gen. Butler proceeded to the Presidential Mansion, marched through the Red room to the Blue room, shook hands cordially with President Johnson, and passed out by way of the East room. The spectacle, in all its aspects, was a fine one. We know of nothing quite so fine, in the Butler line, since his affectionate conflict with the President in the impeachment trial, last Spring.

The controversy as to who first nominated Gen. Grant for President still rages. The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* is a candidate for the honor, and dates his nomination in February, 1867. It seems to be forgotten that in the National Convention of 1864, held in Baltimore, Gen. Grant was formally nominated by the Missouri delegation for President even then.

The new uniform of the City letter carriers is exceedingly neat and tasteful. It is of light gray cloth, and gives the men the appearance of being engaged in public service of some importance and respectability. We hear that a portion of the carriers object strongly to wearing it, under the absurd impression that it makes them look like servants in livery,—but this silly notion will soon wear away with them as it has already done with the Police. We suspect that the real objection to the uniform is that the men are compelled to pay for it themselves; and this does not seem to be quite fair. But the uniform itself will soon become popular everywhere.

The Police were very prompt last week in arresting and punishing citizens for putting *salt* on the snow that blocked the pavements. Cannot they now show a little activity in detecting the rowdies who murder men while shoveling the snow off the sidewalks?

Now that the Press at large has relieved itself by very free and lavish abuse of our Minister in England, and by predictions that his attempted settlement will prove an utter failure, perhaps some one will be good enough to let us know in what particular respect it is faulty. The principal ground of attack thus far has been his fraternizing with Laird, Roebuck and other English sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. We think there has been some ground for censure in this particular, though his correspondence with Mr. Laird, and other letters, put the matter in a better light. But this, after all, has nothing to do with the real purpose of his mission, which is the settlement of the *Alabama* question; and, so far as we can see, in this his action has been judicious and wise, and promises success. If it prove so, it will cover a multitude of sins of etiquette and manners.

An effort is to be made, it is said, to form an association among the officers of the Army of the Potomac similar to those recently formed of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the West. The task, we apprehend, will be found somewhat difficult. There was from the beginning to the end of its history a constant conflict, and claims of rivalry of pretensions, among the officers of the Potomac army which did not exist in any other department, and these had a good deal to do with the comparative lack of success which attended its efforts. It will not be easy, we apprehend, to induce forgetfulness of all these dissensions among the surviving officers or to create among them such a harmony of feeling as prevails elsewhere and as is essential to the success of such an organization as the one proposed.

A nobleman in Russia has been tried, convicted and deprived of his rank, beside suffering fine and imprisonment, for cheating a lady in the sale of a horse. It is lucky that a good many of the horsedealers among us are not Russian noblemen. There are very few crimes, however, that are so severely punished in that country as this.

Those people who suppose that California is confining her strides toward greatness to such commonplace efforts as her last year's exportation of eighteen millions of dollars' worth of wheat and other agricultural and mineral developments, are mistaken. She is also advancing in the science of government. The people of San Francisco have been talking about getting up a park. The Board of Supervisors thereupon instructed their Committee (of three) on Outside Lands to draw up an order meeting the requirements of the case. They did so, appointing themselves and two others as Commissioners. The cheerful five then spent sixty days (or such few hours of them as were convenient) for a few pleasant drives around the suburbs and an occasional committee meeting, and after reporting against the park scheme, brought in a little bill to the county of $10,000 apiece for services. Fifty thousand dollars for—nothing! New-York will have to look to her laurels.

One of the San Francisco papers has a very pretty pricking of the bubble called the British Interoceanic Railway, by which our alarmed cousins talk of crossing the American Continent in its upper regions, and reducing the power of the Pacific Railroad by a gentle rivalry. It seems a Mr. Waddington, owner of a large tract of land at the head of Bute Inlet, opposite the northern end of Vancouver's Island, has been trying to work up an enthusiasm over the scheme in England, backed by the influence of the Canada colonial interest. But, as the *Bulletin* shrewdly observes, his arguments were addressed to the ignorance of his hearers.

> "If a road could be built between the fortieth and forty-second parallels, why not on the fifty-fourth? It would not then be located so far north as some of the great British railroads. He did not tell them that so rigorous was the climate from elevation and other isothermal causes, that the line would come into the region of perpetual snow, into a glacier system, and that in the depth of Winter there would not be more than six hours daylight in some of the valleys."

Moreover, the main dependence of the Pacific Railroad, as of all others, must be its local traffic, which is already enormous. But what local traffic would there ever be, at least within a century, among the vast wastes and wildernesses of British Columbia? The *Bulletin* laughs at the supposition that Englishmen will be fools enough to squander their money in the scheme, and thinks it will not be accomplished, "*especially if the United States holds San Juan Island*, the key of the channel between Bute Inlet and Victoria Harbor."

It is suggested that Gen. Jubal Early, who was once sent "whirling up the Valley," and who has ever since been hovering about the confines of the country, both northern and southern, and writing answers to attacks made upon him in the papers, will now relent, take advantage of the amnesty, and come home. Gen. Early has again and again vowed that he would do nothing of the sort; but we guess that, after all, as Sheridan's soldiers used to sing, "the year of Jubal E. has come—Return, ye wandering sinners, home."

At the recent meeting of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History an announcement was made which may well challenge attention, since it offers an explanation of those meteoric stones and showers of aerolites which have been such puzzles to the philosophers who would account for them, and which were generally supposed to come from the moon or some wandering planets. Prof. Graham, of the Royal Society of London, has just stated that he has found meteoric iron to be a form of hydrogen—having that gas in its substance. This is one of the most important chemical discoveries of our time, and it has no doubt some relation to that of Faraday, who found that oxygen is metallic. It is certainly wonderful to consider that the hardest and most ponderous matter in the system of our world may lie hid in the breath that goes in and out of one's lungs; and we can in some degree understand how the world may have been made out of what we call nothing, after all.

The San Franciscans do not seem to sympathize with Mr. Burlingame's ideas of reciprocity in the matter of the Chinese immigrants. The latter have done the State some service in California; but the people there have been for some time afraid the Mongolians would overrun them. The Pacific Mail Company which has latterly introduced a great number of Chinese without paying commutation or giving bail, is now sued by Mr. Dunn, the Immigrant Commissioner, for the fines on 4,924 such passengers, the amount of which, at $1,000 a head, would amount to near five millions of dollars. The Company claim that the tax is unconstitutional; but the letter of the State Passenger act is plain enough, and though the Celestials are a hard-working, frugal race of men, who help one another and do not become paupers, the ship-owners will no doubt get the worst of it among the lawyers.

A full and accurate necrological record for 1868 is printed this morning on another page of the Times. The list is long, and includes the names of many eminent persons who passed away during the year that has just closed.

Matinees To-day.

Matinée performances will be given to-day in several of the theatres. At Pike's Opera House Mr. Bateman's troupe will give "Barbe-Bleue," at 2 o'clock, and in the evening "La Grande Duchesse." These popular operas will give place next week to Offenbach's two-act opera bouffe "La Perichole."

At the French Theatre two acts of "Genevieve de Brabant" and the first act of "Barbe-Bleue" will be given. After this evening "Genevieve" will be withdrawn to make way for the first performance in America of Herve's opera bouffe, "L'Œil Crevé."

"Humpty Dumpty" will be given, as usual, at the Olympic this afternoon and evening, and there will likewise be *matinées* at the Broadway and New-York Theatres.

The Division of States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rapid increase of States west of the Mississippi will soon give the West a large majority in the Senate of the United States. But this preponderance in the Senate, of Western Senators, may be mitigated considerably, if some of the Sates east of the Alleghanies will consent to subdivision.

The New-England States are sufficiently small and cannot well be subdivided. But New-York and Pennsylvania might each be carved into four or more States.

There is much conflict of interest in those States already, between their eastern and western sections, which is more likely to increase than diminish with the growth of wealth and population.

New-Jersey might likewise be divided into two States. The seven southern counties of New-Jersey have little in common with the rest of the State—while, geographically, they comprise about the same number of square miles. After the next census those counties will be entitled to less than a fourth of the members of Assembly.

In the Convention of 1787, which formed the Constitution of the United States, some of the most distinguished members expressed themselves in favor of dividing the whole thirteen States into thirteen equal parts. They foresaw that at some future time the equality of the small States in the Senate of the United States would be deemed invidious. Their prophetic wisdom is verified by the rising clamor against Delaware and Rhode Island having equal weight in the Senate with New-York and Pennsylvania. New-England's twelve votes in the Senate provoke much idle complaint, and she is threatened with consolidation to correct the evil.

But the time is not distant when the States on the Atlantic will discern their true policy in the increase of States this side the Mountains.

There can be no doubt that small States are governed much more economically, in proportion to their population, than large States. We hear nothing of such gigantic corruptions in Delaware, Vermont and Rhode Island, which disgrace the annals of New-York and Pennsylvania. The condition of the people of New-York and Pennsylvania would probably be much improved by the division of these States, though their power to control the election of Presidents might be diminished.

S. J. B.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent article in your paper relating to a legal controversy between this Company and the English Government is calculated to do the Company great injustice. No suit for non-fulfillment of contract has ever been brought against the Company. The Company re-leased to Robbins & Lawrence a few acres of their outlands, of no considerable value at the time, upon certain specific conditions to enable said Robbins & Lawrence to secure, in part, a loan of $130,000 from the English Government, on a contract for the manufacture of 25,000 Minnié rifles (not Sharp's.) Robbins & Lawrence suspended. This Company resisted the application of the lands in question to cancel this debt, on the ground that the conditions upon which the re-lease deed was predicated were not complied with, and for other pertinent reasons. Please make the correction.

Yours truly,

J. C. PALMER, President, *pro tem.*

The Franking Privilege—A Letter from Hon. John Lynch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1868.

To the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Journal:

DEAR SIRS: I desire to call your attention to an article in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, of the 23d inst., headed "An Abuse of the Franking Privilege—A Case in Point." I presume you will feel called upon to notice it, and I suggest whether you may not properly stigmatize such an attack, founded upon no proof, and with every presumption in favor of the innocence of the party who is made the subject of it as an abuse of the editorial privilege and position. It is certainly very proper that public journals should criticise the acts of public men, but it is fair to presume that a man who is chosen to represent a respectable constituency in Congress is neither a thief nor a swindler; and the habit which some editors have fallen into of seizing upon every little circumstance that may, without explanation, appear suspicious, and making it the occasion for holding a public man up to odium, and thus destroying his influence, ought, in my judgment, to be reprobated.

I was very particular not to put my frank upon any but a directed wrapper, and I required the wrappers to be sent to me by express, as I would not send anything through the mails not entitled to the privilege of the frank. I had no fear that you would improperly use my frank, but I have made it a rule not to allow it to be used except by myself, or under my immediate supervision.

I arranged with the Assistant Postmaster at New-York about mailing the papers, and explained to him the reason for it. I have also explained the whole matter to the Postmaster-General here, who decides that the manner in which the papers were franked was in strict accordance with law and the regulations of the Department.

Yours truly,

JOHN LYNCH.

The Growth of a Better Feeling in the South.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Dec. 23.

Many of our Northern exchanges are congratulating themselves and readers upon a better feeling in the South. We are happy to be able to say that this, in a measure, is well founded. Since the election of Grant, political fanaticism has somewhat moderated. Many of the more thoughtful and discerning, sick of turmoil and revolution, and of blood and thunder, are really pleased with the election of Gen. Grant. They have become satisfied that the struggle of any section against the national will is hopeless and fatal to those who wage it. The worse and more violent class have been somewhat restrained by a certain impression of the shadowy sword of the inevitable. There have been less of the fiendish outrages of the cowardly Kuklux. The heat of the blood immediately arising from the contest has subsided, and reason is now itself again.

The better cheer arising from an abundant harvest and high prices has greatly accelerated the growing indifference to old sores. There is, undoubtedly, too, a livelier moral sensibility in the South of duty to the State, and of right and wrong, than has ever before prevailed. The more conscientious class has gained a little more heart and courage. We can hear, now and then, their voice of remonstrance against inhumanity and wrong. The public sentiment and strength of the colored people has had much to do with this improvement. Their steadfast devotion to the national authority and the national party has been a power in this direction. Their good behavior and growth in intelligence and wealth has surprised and commanded the respect of those who had hated and despised them. The material result of the year's labor of these blacks, in so many millions of bales of cotton, is little less than their moral influence in the general upward tendency throughout the South.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—The New Cabinet—No Popery and its Influence—Composition of Parliament—The Political Horizon—Religious Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT MALVERN, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868.

I do not much blame the English for talking about the weather. It is a safe topic, treading on nobody's corns, and it is really remarkable. Here, for example, on these green hillsides, this middle of December, the whole vast valley of the Severn spreads out under the sunshine, verdant as May. The green and blossoming hedges are shining with the drops of an April-like shower which came and went in five minutes, leaving all serene. Even climbing plants are in full blossom on the houses, and fresh roses are in my vases, gathered from the open garden. Turnips and cabbages are growing vigorously in the fields; there has not yet been the thinnest flake of ice, nor the slightest sprinkle of snow. This, just now, is English weather—just cool enough to be agreeable, and to allow you to sleep with an open window.

THE NEW CABINET.

The new Cabinet is made, with the round men in the square holes as usual. Mr. BRIGHT, for example, is a very round man indeed, and they have stuck him into the square hole of the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. LOWE is one of the squarest men I know of, right up and down, with very sharp angles, and he has taken the round hole of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. There may be just one or two heart burnings in this Cabinet. Mr. LOWE defeated Mr. GLADSTONE a year ago, and headed the Adullamites who compelled him to resign. Now he has taken Mr. GLADSTONE's old place in the Government, which Mr. GOSCHEN expected. Mr. BRIGHT was abusing Mr. LOWE all last year, and now takes a seat below him at the Council board. The Radical mob groaned Mr. LOWE at every great meeting, and in London were ready to tear him in pieces, and now, while their own candidates are everywhere defeated, they find the man they have so hated not only in the Cabinet, but placed above those they most admire. Mr. LOWE, in fact, hooted by the mob, is the master spirit of the Government—a man of more weight and importance than either GLADSTONE or BRIGHT, because he has more of the confidence of the solid and influential classes.

Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was born in 1811, the son of a clergyman, and educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he was first-class in classics and second in mathematics in 1833. He was elected a fellow of Magdalen and became one of the best private tutors in the University. He married in 1836, and gave up his fellowship, in accordance with the old rule that no fellow should marry; was called to the bar in 1842, and went to Australia; got a lucrative practice at Sidney, went into politics as a reformer; became one of the Legislative Council, and member for Sidney, and caused the adoption of the Irish national system of education for Australia. Some land speculations made him rich, and he returned to England in 1852 to take a wider sphere in the Imperial Parliament. In 1853, he was Secretary of the Board of Control, in the administration of Lord ABERDEEN, and two years later was Vice-President of the Board of Trade under Lord PALMERSTON, when he introduced measures of reform which were so strongly opposed, that the time-serving old Premier had to throw him over. Four thousand electors of Manchester offered to send him to Parliament free of cost, but he chose to stand for Kidderminster. Here the working classes mobbed him, and though elected, he soon changed his seat for Calne, a nice little pocket borough of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. Under Lord PALMERSTON he became virtually Minister of Education, but resigned in 1864, upon a point of honor, and then commenced those attacks upon Mr. GLADSTONE from which I copied so much at the time, and which revealed him in a totally new character—that of a parliamentary debater of unique powers—original, daring, and logical. He defeated Mr. GLADSTONE's bill; amended Mr. DISRAELI's, and is now, as I have said, the most important man in the new Cabinet.

The moment the members of the new Government accepted their several offices, they lost their seats in the House of Commons. This is a part of the British Constitution. A member of Parliament cannot resign. There are only three ways to get rid of his M. P. and his duties—he can die, or be expelled, or take office—any office, with a few exceptions, from First Lord of the Treasury to the mythical post of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which may have existed in the dark ages, but are now supposed to be somewhere at the bottom of the sea. In consequence of this remarkable provision of an unwritten, traditional, and for the most part mythical, but not the less venerated British Constitution, the Cabinet, or a large part of those who are in the House, have to be reëlected. It is but a form, indeed—but they are forms as much as Her Majesty is a ceremony—and Mr. GLADSTONE has gone to Greenwich, and Mr. BRIGHT to Birmingham, and the rest where they belong, and the form of a new election—of course without opposition—is to be gone through with. I would expatiate on this matter, but it is of no use; no one but a born Briton can see the sense of such a proceeding. It is one of those mysteries into which we unenlightened foreigners never penetrate.

And now, what next? as the sailor said when he was blown up. I beg pardon, but there is a comic sort of wonderment about it all. This Parliament, confessedly the most undistinguished, middle-classed, Philistine, and unradical of all Parliaments—a heavy pudding with nearly all the plums and spice left out—has been elected simply to disestablish the Irish Church. It is held, by perhaps the majority of thinking men in England, that the Church of England and Ireland exists only as constituted by law, and as a department of the State. Every function is by act of Parliament. The Book of Common Prayer, with its creeds, rubrics, liturgy and articles were enacted by Parliament—form in fact a codicil to an act, which was several times amended. I do not say this is so, but this is the theory of a large party, and consequently the repeal of such an act is simply destructive. Repeal the act which made the Church, and the Church itself, as an institution, exists no longer. The men are there, but the Bishops are no longer Bishops, the clergy have no status, the whole fabric is resolved into its component elements, and this is what Mr. GLADSTONE is to do for the Irish Church, and for the Scotch and English as well, in due season. Of course those who choose to do so can meet and form a new society, elect bishops and appoint clergymen, but in the meantime the Church would be nowhere, and in any case, there will be only one or more voluntary associations. Looking at the matter in this light, people are reluctant to take the first step, but Mr. GLADSTONE is pledged—the whole Liberal Party is pledged, and *willy nilly* must set about it. Their Frankenstein is hard after them. But it is among the possibilities that there may be enough who will shrink from the work, in remorse or dread, to defeat the bill, and bring back Mr. DISRAELI.

NO-POPERY AND ITS INFLUENCE.

The no-Popery cry was not so powerless in England as many supposed. It defeated Mr. GLADSTONE in Lancashire, where MURPHY had maddened many. "If we destroy the Church," many honest people say, "what can save us from Rome? Our grand cathedrals, our noble old abbeys, our parish churches will go back to those who built them; our pretty monastic ruins may be restored to use, instead of being a show for pic-nic visitors." And though the English are not the most logical people in the world, they can see that the arguments of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT against the Irish Church, may soon become quite as good against the English. A very strong pressure will, therefore, be brought to bear upon members of Parliament. They want to get into London society—so do their wives still more. That was what they spent so much money for in getting elected. They will be invited to dinner parties, and evening parties in Mayfair and Tyburnia, Belgravia and Pimlico, and will be beset by all sorts of fascinations. A holy crusade will be organized in a hundred drawing-rooms, and some cool morning at 2:30, while bright eyes are watching from the ladies' casement in the House, Mr. GLADSTONE may find himself in the lobby with a minority!

The Conservatives made hay in the sunshine. They had been out in the cold so long that it seemed as if virtue must be its own reward forevermore—which is not a comfortable consideration. But Mr. DISRAELI has rained honors and offices, dignities and emoluments of all kinds upon his hungry party. He has made a viceroy, a duke, an earl, four peers, an archbishop, several bishops, and lesser dignities and officials without number. Every department has its share of Conservatives, and the party feels once more that Conservatism pays. This, of course, is so much capital for the future. As far as I can see, the future is with Mr. DISRAELI or Mr. LOWE. I do not forget Mr. BRIGHT, or the frightful things he said at Edinborough; and how he is crammed and crippled into the square hole of the Board of Trade. And I remember too well the long speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE. But I see where Mr. LOWE is, and where Mr. DISRAELI has been and may be again.

Next to MURPHY, the busiest and most distinguished of the no-Popery champions in England is the celebrated Dr. CUMMING, bee-master of the *Times* and expounder of the Apocalypse, who preaches the second advent and end of the world at hand, to a Belgravian congregation, at Crown Court, Drury Lane. Piping the slogan of "No peace with Rome," Dr. CUMMING lectures on the mystical Babylon in the Provinces, and makes the hair of simple rustics stand on end with terror. His latest bit of tactics—I know not whether original or borrowed from the enterprising soupers of the Irish Church Missions—may be worthy of the attention of transatlantic proselytes. He appeals in the *Times* for funds to supply a good dinner once a week to the poor children of the poorest and most crowded Irish quarter in London. One good meat dinner a week makes a vast difference to those who seldom get anything but bread, and not enough of that—so this good man gives such a meat dinner to some hundreds of poor Irish children—*every Friday*. I commend this plan to the missionary societies. They might, perhaps, convert Brahmins, in a period of famine in India, with plentiful supplies of roast beef, or make an impression upon the faith of hungry Jews or Mohammedans, with smoking hams or savory pork sausages. But whether the principle be carried out or not, the benevolent Anti-Ritualist of Crown Court has induced great numbers of half-starved little Papists to eat meat on Friday, and that is surely something gained in carrying out the principle of "No peace with Rome."

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

If there were no Atlantic Telegraph, I might expand a little on the prospect. You have read, sooner than I, perhaps, the rejection of the Turkish ultimatum by Greece. It seems obvious enough that Greece could not take such a position, if there was not something very solid behind her. The *Times* has to-day, also, a long grumble on a missionary war, which, at last dates, seemed on the point of breaking out in China, while Mr. BURLINGAME and his fellow-ambassadors are waiting quietly for something to turn up, at their grand hotel in Pimlico. The *Times* complains that England, which wants nothing to do with missionary enterprises, which has bound herself to a policy of non-interference in India, should be involved in costly wars, every now and then, as lately in Abyssinia, by volunteer missionaries, who go where they have no business to go, do what they have no right to do, get into trouble, and expect the nation to come to their rescue.

The present difficulty is this. The Chinese have a pious but absurd practice of worshipping their ancestors—paying them some sort of little understood veneration—perhaps hanging up their portraits on their walls, or keeping their photograph on the mantel piece—possibly invoking their prayers and good offices, as the Greeks or Roman Catholics do those of the Saints. The missionaries have been ridiculing this practice, whatever it is, and preaching against it; and the Chinese have done much as the English would if the case were turned about—much as they do when a Father Ignatius says what does not suit Lombard-street. The Chinese mobbed the missionaries; and the English have gone with three war vessels to take the part of their meddling countrymen, and put down the evil practice of paying respect to one's ancestors—who after all may not deserve it. The Chinese had better give up their ancestors and treat them as we do ours. But the stupid, pig-headed and pig-tailed people are as likely as not to persist and fight about it.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

They have buried and eulogized the late Archbishop of Canterbury; the Ritualists have had "high celebrations" for the repose of his soul, and have also abused without stint his Low Church Erastian, Colensoite successor. Blessings are said to brighten as they take their flight, but the departed Primate, who was such a tame cat to the Ritualistic rats and mice—so soft and purring in his life time—seems to have left some very sharp claws behind him in the shape of a posthumous charge, prepared or partly prepared for delivery, and published with his death, apparently by a clergyman who had the chief hand in its preparation. The *Church Times*, I find, does not spare this charge, the Parthian arrow of the defunct Primate. It says:

> "Thirty-one pages out of the forty-five of which the document consists, are devoted to nearly unqualified denunciation of the Ritualists, and to setting forth, in language more remarkably inexact and confused than common, the Protestant heresy of the Real Absence. Fifteen lines out of these thirty-one pages contain a qualified admission that there may be some little doubt, scarcely amounting to blame, felt as to the conduct of those Puritan ecclesiastics who err by defect, and about two pages contain all that is uttered in censure of the semi-infidel school."

The Primate argues that the vestments are illegal, because so long unused. The reply is, that by this rule daily prayer would be illegal, for, though of positive requirement, it was discontinued for centuries.

> "Not a Bishop since the Reformation has dared to ask for it in his Visitations, not a trace of effort to observe it appears outside of cathedrals, till the Oxford movement."

The Primate goes on to reprobate the rashness and self-will of the Ritualists who have brought the Church into its present condition, and his critic retorts:

> "And this from a man who was already a Bishop in the days when, as Mr. GLADSTONE has said in his recent *Chapter of Autobiography*, the Church of England exhibited more utter indevotion, sloth, neglect and carelessness than could readily be paralleled in any time or place. Out of that Slough of Despond she was dragged by the very school which an ungrateful Episcopate reviles. * * * The despised, rickety, rotten Church of 1830 was, it seems, more beautiful in Dr. LONGLEY's eyes than the repentant and valiant struggler of 1868, which has regained the affections of her children and the respect of her opponents."

The Primate condemns auricular confession, but the Ritualist writer declares that

> "It is emphatically an Anglican doctrine, upheld by Latimer, Becon, Jewel, Parker, Overall, Andrewes, Herbert, Crakanthorp, Mede, Taylor, Montagu, Hall, Cosin, Barrow, Morton, Chillingworth, Burnet, Horne and many others, to say nothing of its express recognition in the Prayer Book. * * * And, observe, confession is so rooted now, that no one fusses about it. For every Anglican lay person who used it twenty years ago, five hundred do so at the present day, and it has been left to the least respectable of our Bishops to make a last impotent attempt to suppress the natural medicine of souls."

I cannot see that much is left of the dead Archbishop, and hope he may benefit by the high celebrations.

I am aware of the progress made in these matters in a portion, at least, of the American branch—or the American portion of the English branch; but I cannot always rid myself of a painful apprehension that all the arrangements are not perfected for properly carrying out the system. For example, how are they off for confessionals? Taking young ladies into the vestry is the way not to do it. Here is the proper sort of thing:

> "Every Church ought to have attached to it a priest's room, not in any sense a vestry or robing room, but fitted up as a study, with fire-place, book-cases, chairs, &c., where the clergyman can feel at home and can work even when no call is made on him. This room should have two doors—an outer one, leading to the street, an inner one, opening into the church, and it should be absolutely private. The confessional can be easily and suitably provided for in this wise. Protestants are quite right in objecting to hugger-mugger conferences in locked vestries; Catholics as just as right in objecting to fuss and delay. Both evils are avoided by the simple plan of having, in the party-wall between the church and the priest's room, a grating, closed with a shutter, at a small height from the ground, with a bell-pull beside it, and a kneeling-stool in the church. The person desiring to confess has merely to ring the bell, the shutter is opened, and the priest seats himself, in his own room, at the grating, and hears what his penitent wishes to say. There is no mysterious secrecy, no fussy appointment of time and place, the doctor of souls is found in his consulting-room, and all difficulty, as well as all room for scandal, is removed."

Nothing, assuredly, could be more comfortable and convenient for all parties concerned.

We are now in the crisis of the Ritualistic movement. If Parliament and the new Archbishop of Canterbury join to crush it, the explosion will come. The last act of the Bishop of London has been to withdraw his license to preach from Father IGNATIUS, because he had threatened to excommunicate a young lady for breaking her vow of chastity—I believe by getting married. The Father has commenced preaching in a lecture hall. If Mr. GLADSTONE is as High as he is reported to be, he may be able to head off SHAFTESBURY, and hold the warring elements in check a little longer. In order to be prepared for all emergencies of disestablishment or otherwise, the Pope has bestowed an Archbishop and proper hierarchy upon Scotland, the new appointment being Monsegnor EYRE, an Englishman of an old Catholic family well known to all visitors to Rome.

As to the appointment of Dr. TAIT to the English Primacy, it is now asserted that it was a compromise. I do not know who Mr. DISRAELI's first choice may have been—probably the Bishop of Oxford; but the Queen wanted her favorite Dean STANLEY, but was told that to raise a man from a deanery to the primacy was unprecedented. Now, as nothing ever was done in England from the beginning, but in accordance with long established precedent, there was nothing for it but to settle on good Dr. TAIT, who, as a Low-Church Erastian, was the best substitute for an out-and-out Rationalist. If the truth could be really known, it would probably turn out that the Queen is a mystic of the school of ZCHOKKE, whose works she edited some years ago, or a spiritualist, and that if she could really appoint an Archbishop of Canterbury without consulting any one, her choice would fall upon the celebrated medium, Mr. DANIEL HOME.

MONADNOCK.

SPAIN.

Disquieting Rumors—Surrender of Cadiz—An Uninvited Ally—Causes and Tendencies of the Late Outbreak.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1868.

Yesterday was a day of great suspense and anxiety here. The uncertainty attending the result of the Cadiz affair, the menaces of the Republican journals, and the reported threatening attitude of the working classes, all tended to keep the public mind on the stretch. About noon the Volunteers of Liberty, who have sworn to maintain public order at any cost, visited the various quarters at which workmen are employed, and found them peaceably pursuing their avocations. Happily, therefore, any cause for apprehension on their account was dissipated for the moment. As the day advanced, the timid obtained fresh ground of encouragement. From every part of the country telegraphic dispatches came pouring in to the Government protesting against the proceedings of the Cadiz insurgents, and tendering offers of support. It is true that wholesale promises of this kind are no new thing to Spanish administrations, and that they are not considered of much account in a calculation of their stability. In the present instance, however, they helped to reassure the weak nerves which had been disturbed by the threats of the Republican organs, and the good effect was confirmed about 3 o'clock by the receipt of two dispatches from Cadiz, one stating that the chiefs of the rebel forces had escaped, and that the rebels themselves were in a state of the greatest discouragement, and the other begging Admiral TOPETE to hasten to that city, as it was thought that his presence would at once put an end to all further thoughts of resistance on their part. It also became known that three delegates from Cadiz, MM. RUDOLFO, BENOT and PASTOR, had arrived to confer with the Government on the part of the population of that city, and confidence at once succeeded to the feelings of doubt and anxiety which still maintained their hold in the breasts of some. The sense of escape from a great danger was rendered all the more grateful from the fact that at the station of the Northern Railway a seizure had been effected of twenty-two cases of muskets, two cases of revolvers, one of swords, and another containing specie to the amount of 18,000,000 reals, all of which were addressed to different parts of Andalusia. The most ridiculous stories were circulated in connection with these discoveries. One was to the effect that the United States was at the bottom of the Cadiz insurrection, and that the American Consul had announced that if the Government attempted to bombard Cadiz he would make American citizens of all the inhabitants of the town, and would call in a squadron, which he had lying at Gibraltar, awaiting his orders, to protect them. Such is the ignorance prevailing here among all classes regarding the principles and policy of our Government, but more particularly in connection with Cuba, which is assumed to be the motive for these extraordinary proceedings on our part.

SURRENDER OF CADIZ.

It is not probable that before the hour at which the mail closes (2 o'clock) I shall be able to send you the particulars of the surrender. They will hardly reach here before evening. As the insurgents, abandoned by their chiefs, have yielded at discretion, there is nothing to interfere with the peaceable consummation of this event. The conduct of the American Consul is very much praised, as he, more than any one, has contributed to bring it about. One of the first propositions of the insurgents was to deposit their arms in his hands, but to this Gen. DE RODAS would not consent, declaring that they must be deposited in the arsenal and military warehouses.

MORE REPUBLICAN EXCESSES.

While this triumph of the Government over its Republican opponents is in process of being accomplished, the more violent wing of the organization is committing indiscretions which will still further injure the cause. The *Igualdad*, for example, which is the organ of this section of the party, is circulating by thousands a sheet proclaiming the following principles:

> "1. That the existence of the Provisional Government is not legal, seeing that it owed its nomination to the Madrid Junta, which held its powers merely from the capital and not from the nation.
>
> 2. That the Government had betrayed the Revolution of September, because it had placed its dependence on and represented merely one political group.
>
> 3. That the Government consequently is not and cannot be the expression of public opinion.
>
> 4. That the Revolutionary Juntas should be reorganized by universal suffrage, that a Central Junta should be elected by the Provincial ones, and that this Supreme Junta should name a fresh Ministry."

This would be a short way of getting at the Republic if it were practicable, but as it is not, it only serves the purpose of exasperation. Fortunately the great majority of the Republican Party do not sympathise with such proceedings. They are now about to meet to prepare a manifesto proclaiming the maintenance of public order as the essential condition of liberty, and of the success of their ideas. It is devoutly to be hoped that they will succeed in impressing this conviction on all the other members of the organization.

AN UNINVITED ALLY.

People here are laughing at the promptness of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER to profit by the unfortunate affair of Cadiz, and at the manner in which the Government has been compelled to snub him. He fancied that the Cadiz revolt had made his pretensions sure, and he had no objection to assist at a massacre as the first step to their realization. Nothing can be more undignified or contemptible than the conduct of this Prince. There could be no guarantee for the liberties of a people who would accept such a ruler. His last bid for the sceptre is reported to be a subscription for the third part of the loan. I trust the Spanish people will pocket the affront and leave him in the lurch.

REPUBLICAN DEFENCES AT CADIZ.

It was affirmed by the Government journals that the insurgents at Cadiz only possessed a very small portion of the city, and that there were but few barricades. So far was this from being the fact, that they held more than two-thirds of the town, and had erected barricades everywhere with the large blocks of stone with which the streets are paved. Stones were also taken in quantities to the upper stories of the houses, to be flung down on the soldiers. It is stated that the house in which some members of the family of the Minister of Marine were forcibly detained, was mined, and was intended to be blown up. This I believe to have been merely a story concocted to operate on the fears of the Minister. The defence seems to have been well organized, and if the movement had been followed by corresponding ones throughout the country, which was said to have been the intention, there is no knowing what might have been the result. It is fortunate for the Republicans that it was so soon crushed. It would have wrecked the plans of the more intelligent and patriotic members of the party. As it is, they will have some difficulty in overcoming the prejudices which this resort to violence will raise in the minds of many who might otherwise have been disposed to join them. The *Pueblo*, a Republican organ, to which I have made indirect reference, so strongly confirms this view of the case that it is to be hoped its arguments will be listened to:

> "Whatever may be the causes and the tendencies of the Cadiz insurrection," says that journal, "the reason and conscience of honest people will condemn their authors as madmen and as bandits. These scenes of violence and this shedding of blood cause us horror and shame. When these scenes are unexplainable, when scarcely a pretext motives them, although that pretext may be liberty, and when these scenes are followed by murderous attempts, they find neither excuse, nor pardon nor attenuation among free nations. They are the tomb of order, the scaffold of liberty and the assassination of the country."

Wholesome words these. Let us hope that their influence will not be lost on those to whom they are addressed.

Indictments for Treason.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the following is a complete list of the indictments for treason now on file in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Henry W. Thomas, Ex-Gov. William Smith, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Benjamin Huger, Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, Gen. Samuel Cooper, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Gen. Ro't E. Lee, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Secretary C. K. Mallory, Gen. Wm. Mahone, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Wm. E. Taylor, Oscar F. Baxter, Geo. W. Alexander, Gen. Eppa Hunton, R. H. Booker, M. D. Corse, John R. DeBree, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Major D. B. Bridgford, Gen. Jubal A. Early, Gen. Richard Ewell, Thos. P. Turner, Wm. S. Winder, Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Geo. Booker, William H. Payne, Cornelius Bayles, Richard S. Andrews, Wm. B. Richards, Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, R. H. Dulaney, W. N. McVeigh, and H. B. Tyler.

Nolle prosequis have been entered in the cases of Hon. Thos. S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.

ARKANSAS.

The Condition of Affairs in the State—Why the Militia Was Called Out—Letter From Hon. Thomas Boles, Congressman from the Third District.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

In an article in the *Evening Express* of the 24th inst., devoted to misrepresentation of affairs in Arkansas, occurs the following language: "Is it not enough to make the blood of the white man boil to read the accounts which come up from that State (Arkansas?") I would answer, it is indeed, but for different reasons than those assigned by the sheet from which the extract is taken. It is enough to make a man's blood boil to read the lying accounts in rebel Democratic papers; but when those articles are copied and recopied by the Republican Press, one is at a loss to express his feelings. It should be remembered that the dispatches are sent by agents of the Associated Press, who are either rebels or directly in their interest. It may be asked why these reports are not contradicted.

The reason is that the reply would not be sent by the Associated Press agents, so that replies would be purely individual enterprise, at individual expense, and would reach only the papers to which they were sent. The reports currently circulated through the country represent the militia as prowling, predatory bands, composed of negroes, and commanded by irresponsible parties, whose only business is to devastate the State, plundering and murdering as they go. The people of the country might well conclude, from such reports currently given in all the Northern papers, that the white rebels of Arkansas are the best abused men in the world.

The only facts recorded are that there is a militia force in Arkansas, and that several counties have been placed under martial law. The other portions of these reports are pure fabrications. I will not trespass at any length on your columns with a statement of the reasons why martial law was proclaimed and the militia called into service, but will very briefly state a few of them. In several of the counties the civil officers have been forced to resign, and in some instances even compelled by the Kuklux to recommend members of that organization for the positions thus made vacant.

During the months of August, September and October some twenty leading Republicans were either murdered or severely wounded by these law-abiding white men. Among the victims were Hon. JAMES HINDS, Hon. A. M. JOHNSON, Capt. MASON, Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS and Hon. STEPHEN WHEELER. In addition to these, over two hundred colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstanding these outrages were known throughout the State, the agents of the Associated Press did not give them to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* have a word to say on the subject, except in the case of the murder of Hon. JAMES HINDS and wounding of Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS, which was grossly misrepresented. It was stated that the assassin was a Republican, and that these two men were specially objectionable to the Radical Party. This statement was made when it was well known that the assassin was a fellow by the name of CLARK, who was Secretary of the Monroe County Democratic Committee. The fact that CLARK was the murderer was found by the unanimous verdict of the Coroner's jury. Let it be remembered that previous to calling out the militia not a single case of retaliation on the part of the Union men has even been charged.

The murderers, in many cases were known, and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the outrages were committed. If attempts were made to deal with them by the civil law, the officers were overpowered, killed or driven off by these meek citizens and their friends. The most notorious of these assassins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their outrages. In every part of the State, leading rebels were continually counseling opposition to the State Government and the laws made under it. Little Rock was crowded by refugees from the good treatment of these persecuted individuals. Gov. CLAYTON's office was daily besieged by refugees begging protection from the State in their rights under its laws. Daily the mails brought to him petitions numerously signed by loyal men, both white and colored, pleading with him to defend them in their lives and property.

Thus besieged, Gov. CLAYTON made use of the means in his hands to ascertain the truth of the statements made, and when fully convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these counties, he, as a last resort, declared martial law and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The militia first sent to the service were all white men, most of whom have seen service in the United States volunteer army during the late war.

These were attacked by an organized band in Sevier County, one of their number killed, and several wounded. After this occurrence, if Gov. CLAYTON has not organized the colored refugees into the militia force, I should be surprised.

I know that Gov. CLAYTON's orders are very strict in regard to maintaining discipline, and respecting private property, when not found in the hands of armed men or bands in opposition to law. Let it be remembered that during the three months hereinbefore named, not a single one of the rebel assassins was punished by the civil or any other law. They had full sway, and carried out their damnable schemes without fear of molestation, knowing they had passive, if not active, support from the communities in which they live. Gov. CLAYTON was loth to call out the militia during the canvass, fearing it might be misconstrued into an electioneering scheme, and long bore the discredit of a Government which did not protect its citizens, and only consented when all other hopes of good order failed. Heretofore since the war it has been peace to the rebel, because he has not been molested; but it has been war to the Union man, for not a day passed in which some of their number did not fall by the hand of the rebel assassin. After having been thus goaded to desperation, the Union men have finally resolved to have peace at all hazards. They propose to go just far enough with the militia to attain this end, and will withdraw the militia as soon as they can be safe in so doing. The Union men are not influenced in this move by malice. Their only aim is the enforcement of the laws which guarantee equal protection to all persons. The object is certainly laudable, and the determination to carry it out is unalterable. We ask the sympathy and support of the loyal men of the country, and claim that our forbearance has entitled us to such consideration.

I may add, in conclusion, that private advices from reliable sources clearly show that the course being pursued is having a very salutary effect. Many of the best of those who were rebels during the war and have since opposed reconstruction are now declaring in favor of acknowledging the Government of the State as a properly-constituted Government, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to submit to its authority. This end we sought for by all other means before calling on the military. If the foregoing will only cause the loyal men of the country to fully investigate our condition in Arkansas, and weigh the testimony before forming their conclusions, my object in writing will be fully attained.

Very respectfully, THOMAS BOLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1868.

A SCHOOL-GIRL HEIRESS.

Suit of Dr. McKinley to Recover His Child from a Catholic School.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 29.

The *habeas corpus* case in the Circuit Court, for the restoration to her father of E. J. LYON McKINLEY, a little girl 12 years of age, who is heiress to over $1,000,000, was to have come up yesterday, but Judge BRUCE being absent, another day must now be set for its hearing. The circumstances of the case, so far as developed, are about as follows:

Dr. SAMUEL E. McKINLEY, son of Judge McKINLEY, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and United States Judge of this circuit, was residing and practicing his profession at New-Orleans when that city was captured by the Federal army. He was retained as surgeon for the Confederate sick, and was afterward retained in the United States service. The Doctor married a very wealthy heiress, a Miss MORRISON, of Louisiana, by whom he has two children, one a boy named JAMES, who is now with him in St. Louis, and the other a little girl named E. J. LYON McKINLEY, 12 years of age. His wife dying during the infancy of the girl, the Doctor, in 1864, moved to New-Albany, Ind., taking with him his two children. About a year ago last Winter he removed to this city, where he remained till some time in 1867, and, becoming desirous of going back to New-Orleans to look after his property, left his little daughter at the Ursuline Academy, a Catholic female school in this city, for education, sending her from time to time money to pay her expenses. Before, or about the time of vacation, the Doctor, having moved and established himself in St. Louis, requested Judge TAYLOR to send by Adams Express his little daughter to him, the Express Company agreeing to undertake the care and custody of the child. When Judge TAYLOR applied for the child, the Superior of the Academy objected to letting her go till her tuition should be fully paid. The Doctor, on learning this, declared he had sent by mail the full amount, and then came for her himself. His counsel advising him that the Academy could not retain a lien on the child for their money, he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before his Honor Judge BRUCE. The Mother Superior of the Academy, answering the writ, stated that the girl was named LIZZIE BROWN; that she was not the Doctor's daughter; that she was 15 years of age, and that the Doctor was drunken and unfit to control the child. This answer was adjudged insufficient, and the respondent was required to state the time and the means by which respondent obtained possession of the child; that a mere allegation that the Doctor was not her father was no ground for respondent to retain her. Another response has been prepared by the Mother Superior, to show that the child is not the daughter of Dr. McKINLEY, and that he is an unfit person to take care of her. It is alleged that the girl dreads even to hear the name of Dr. McKINLEY, and that he was at one time indicted in Floyd County, Ind., for maltreating her. The Doctor is said to be in St. Louis at this time.

In the City Court yesterday, Commonwealth's Attorney MASON asked for a rule compelling Dr. McKINLEY to show cause why the girl should not be bound out, and this matter will come up to-day before Judge CRAIG.

The Late Count De Beerski.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 31.

We noticed briefly, a day or two since, the death of the Russian Count DE BEERSKI, at his residence in this city, on the 27th inst. Like many others who have incurred the hostility of despotic rulers, in consequence of their ideas of liberty and their action to secure it, Count DE BEERSKI incurred the enmity of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and was obliged to leave his native land. He came to this country in 1859. Count DE BEERSKI was nobly born and inherited a large and valuable estate near Moscow, together with 250 serfs; yet at an early age he entered the army and was in the campaign against the Turks in 1825. He distinguished himself in the army, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return to St. Petersburg, filled with ideas of liberty which he could not suppress, he emancipated his serfs. In 1826, when NICHOLAS succeeded to the throne, the Count compromised himself in the insurrection of that year, and was obliged to leave his native country and all his possessions, and seek in other countries that liberty of thought and action denied to him in his own. He reached Hamburg in safety, and soon began to realize the embarrassment of his situation. Accustomed to wealth and luxury, he now found it necessary to do something to procure the means of subsistence. He was a proficient in eight or ten languages, and thought of offering himself as a teacher, but very soon abandoned the idea. He had cultivated somewhat a taste of drawing, and one day while examining an ivory miniature, the thought occurred to him to make an effort to paint miniatures. His first attempt was the production of a marvelously correct likeness of a young English lady, without any sitting. Thus he began, and in a short time his works attracted the attention of prominent officers in the Danish army, by whom he was introduced to the Court of the King of Denmark, and recommended to the King of Prussia. Subsequently Count DE BEERSKI removed to Paris, where he continued to attract great notice as an artist. His paintings, which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace, at the World's Fair, in London, 1851, won the first premium. He was subsequently employed to paint the royal family of Great Britain.

In 1859 the Count carried out the strong desire he had long entertained of visiting the United States, whose free institutions he greatly admired. He visited many parts of this country, lecturing frequently, and often for the benefit of some charitable object. For several years he resided in this City, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man of amiable disposition, and extremely temperate in all his habits. Count DE BEERSKI leaves a wife, but no children.

The Address of Nellie Grant.

From the Washington Chronicle: Dec. 31.

The following is the address of Miss NELLIE GRANT after being crowned Queen at the party given at the residence of the Italian Minister, Chevalier MARCEI CERRUTI, on Monday evening last:

MY BELOVED SUBJECTS: I feel greatly rejoiced to find myself on this happy occasion surrounded by my faithful subjects. I assume the crown and title of "Nellie the First," and I promise to reign over you inspired always with feelings of affection and justice. I begin my administration by an act of generosity and benevolence. I have ordered my Prime Minister to prepare for you many prizes in a lottery which I destine for you. Each of you may approach my throne, and I will confer upon you a number corresponding to a prize. The present season opens under the most favorable auspices. We have had many Christmas trees and many presents. There are still some aunts and uncles that have not performed their duty, but we hope that they will do so without obliging us to resort to severe measures. My relations with foreign Powers are as favorable as could be desired. I have received from all parts precious letters of friendship—from England a large cake; from Portugal many oranges; Italy has sent me a large bag of chestnuts; Greece has honored me with boxes of raisins; Turkey has presented me with his best Smyrna figs; Spain's homage was fresh grapes, and France has sent boxes of champagne; the African Princes have sent many dates; other nations have shown an equally generous disposition. I must now call your attention to a very important matter. Having no other desire at heart than the happiness of my people, I have decided to choose a husband, and my royal choice has fallen on EDWARD THORNTON, whom I order you to love and esteem. From this moment I confer upon him the title of "The Duke of Candies and Prince of Sugar-plums." I hope that next year we shall again be reunited, and that I shall then be able, as now, to announce to you the happiness which Providence has again designed to shower upon my country. I have ordered my Ministers to place all my presents on the table for a royal banquet, to which I invite you.

Interesting Returns—The Gas Companies and the Hotels.

Below we give some interesting figures showing the number of cubic feet of gas supplied to the City by the different gas companies for the month of November, and their approximate aggregate revenues.

We also give a list showing the annual sum paid, as rental tax, for the various hotels in the City—being 5 per cent. of the annual rent.

GAS COMPANIES.

The following table gives the number of cubic feet of gas furnished by each of the different companies for the month of November:

Names of Companies.	No. of Cubic Feet.
Manhattan Gas Company	119,492,977
New-York Gas Company	56,601,564
Metropolitan Gas Company	30,952,016
Harlem Gas Company	8,831,290
Total	215,877,847

This is for the month of November alone. The tax levied is 25 cents on every 1,000 cubic feet, which would amount to $53,969 46 for the month, or nearly $650,000 a year. Taking November as an average month, and the amount of gas consumed during the course of the year would amount in round figures to about 2,500,000,000 cubic feet, or as many cubic feet as the national debt amounts to in dollars.

HOTELS.

The following table shows the amount of rental tax paid by the different hotels in the City. All hotels having a yearly rental of $200 and upward are taxed $5 on each $100, so that by glancing over this table, and making a calculation, it is easy to ascertain what the rent amounts to on each:

Fifth-avenue Hotel	$4,932
St. Nicholas Hotel	4,810
New-York Hotel	2,650
Metropolitan Hotel	2,500
Hoffman House	1,452
Clarendon Hotel	1,450
St. James Hotel	1,375
Albemarle Hotel	1,270
Gramercy Park Hotel	1,250
Everett House	1,450
St. Cloud Hotel	1,250
Clark & White, No. 735 Broadway	1,350
Earle's Hotel	800
St. Denis Hotel	825
Reunion Hotel	600
A. M. Leland, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place	500
Brandreth House	800
Western Hotel	600
H. M. Smith, No. 129 Chambers-street	600
St. Charles Hotel	492
Maltby House	400
Hexter's Hotel	425
Spingler House	400
Weldon House	450
Chanler House	350
Richmond & Barrett, No. 312 Broome-street	300
Revere House	325
Francis Curet, Nos. 764 and 766 Broadway	430
Union-place Hotel	415
Irving House	300
Samuel E. Mead, No. 60 East Twelfth-street	310
Putnam County Hotel	300
Ashland House	335
Continental Hotel	250
Westchester House	225
Merchants' Exchange Hotel	350
St. Germain Hotel	250
Pacific Hotel	250
Anson House	250
Tremont House	200
Smith & McNeil	225
W. L. McDermott & Co., No. 294 Greenwich-street	200
Jules Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place	175
Van Dyke House	150
Jegel Hotel	150
Washington House	180
E. Wolcott & Co., No. 365 Fourth-avenue	135
H. Maillard, No. 621 Broadway	100
Stevens House	125
Moss' Hotel	100
Termillon House	75
Fred. Bahre, Nos. 104 and 106 Barclay-street	75
Mahlon Mathison, No. 71 Cortlandt-street	75
Rossiter Brothers, No. 47 Warren-street	85
H. Simmons, No. 2 Front-street	125
United States Hotel	350
Belmont Hotel	250
Powers' Hotel	225
Muller & Hendrick, No. 29 Greenwich-street	110
French's Hotel	450
J. A. and F. Boote & Co., No. 64 Whitehall-street	200
Park Hotel	500
Clermont Hotel	250
D. Ehrhardt, No. 309 Pearl-street	50
Lovejoy's Hotel	460

This list contains the principal hotels of the City, and will give a good idea of what rents are. A little calculation will show that the Fifth-avenue Hotel brings the highest rent, its figures being $98,640 per year. The St. Nicholas is next, the rent being $96,200. The New-York Hotel is the third on the list, and the Metropolitan the fourth. DELMONICO's houses are not included, they being returned as restaurants.

THE PLYMOUTH BETHEL LECTURES.—Dr. WILLARD PARKER will deliver his fifth and last lecture, on "The House We Live in," to-morrow evening, in the Bethel of Plymouth Church, Hicks-street.

The Last Opportunity TO "BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING" OF MISS BRADDON'S BRILLIANT STORY, THE FACTORY GIRL; OR, THE BLOSSOM AND THE BLIGHT. THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW will contain a summary of the opening chapters of this great sensational romance, and a large additional instalment of surpassing interest.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water. Depot No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers, during your Child's Second Summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. *Do not fail to procure it.*

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DIED.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, SAMUEL U. BERRIAN, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 31, GEORGE B., son of John J. Brown, Esq.

Services on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late home.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1868, SAMUEL FLOYD CLARKSON, Counselor-at-law, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DORRANCE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. K. Corning, in the 74th year of her age, SARAH DORRANCE, widow of Benjamin Dorrance, formerly of Philadelphia.

The funeral services will take place at No. 216 Madison-av., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GARRETSON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, ANNIE GARRETSON, eldest daughter of Sarah M. and the late John S. Garretson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, F. M. Jones, No. 48 West 25th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HART.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 1, WILLIAM G. HART.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, A. C. Benedict, No. 57 West 22d-st., on Monday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock.

LOWERY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, JOHN LOWERY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Adams' Church, corner of 24th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PARK.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, JOHN M. PARK, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

STILES.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, MARY, widow of Alexander Stiles.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., at 10½ o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 2. Interment at Flushing. A train leaves 27th-st. for Mamaroneck at 9 A. M., returning trains at 12 and 2½.

WEBSTER.—In this City, at No. 33 West 33d-st., on Friday morning, Jan. 1, WILLIAM GREENLEAF WEBSTER, only son of the late Dr. Noah Webster, of New-Haven, Conn.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

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28. ILLUSTRATION OF THE ABOVE. HOCKSTEIN.
29. AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.
30. OUR HOPPER.

N. B.—We shall at once begin a powerful Story written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," entitled "THE PEMBROKE LEGACY."

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LOVERS OF ELEGANCE OR COMFORT, RICH AND POOR, THE BLOATED BONDHOLDER and the dressy young man of limited capital, all buy their furnishing goods at DWIGHT TREDWAY'S, No. 945 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., BECAUSE his styles please the most fastidious, and his prices gratify the most economical. Attention asked to our New-York Mills' shirts to order at $41 per dozen. Also to our line of goods for presents.

PETTIT & CROOKS' DINING SALOON, No. 126 Water-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Since the business was interrupted by fire in November, the house has been refitted in an unexceptionable manner as a first-class Dining Saloon. The patronage of the friends of the house and the public is solicited. PETTIT & CO.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched on SATURDAY, closing at this office at 7:30 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HAND-BOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East in the English language, which is revised every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Hand-book of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers:

Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Charleston Gas Light Company.
Alabama State Eight Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

STUYVESANT BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22, 1868.

THE JANUARY INTEREST ON OUR Public Debt will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) COUPONS, due 1st January, 1869, will be paid after that date, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK
No. 3 Nassau-st.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869, Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds,

due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Courthouse.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed, according to by-laws, from this date till Jan. 15, 1869.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Dec. 26, 1868.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1869, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid at our office after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the SOUTH PACIFIC and of the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid, on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st January, 1869, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after 2d prox.

S. E. SMITH, President.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, and payable in New-York City, will be paid at the agency of the Bank of California, No. 53 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 26, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.
E. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) free of all tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 6, prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORRY, Penn., Dec. 9, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 24th of December, to reopen Jan. 4.

F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free from all taxes, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment, each inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869.

Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DEclared the usual Five (5) per Cent. dividend, free of all taxes. Also, an extra dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of 60 cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst., at their office, No. 129 South 3d-st.

SAM'L DUTTON, Treasurer.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.

JOHN B. DUMONT,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV., AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

PARENTS WISHING THEIR SONS AND daughters thoroughly instructed in the higher English branches, as well as in the French, Latin and Greek literatures, can secure the services of a competent teacher. Address P. J. S., No. 325 West 34th-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The new term recitations will commence on TUESDAY A. M., Jan. 5. Persons desiring admission to any of the classes will present themselves in the Council Room on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 9½ A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 195 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.
C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TO MOTHERS.—HOME EDUCATION.—Method especially adapted to delicate, precocious children, graduating young ladies or adults; great progress in three months. No. 56 West 44th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. KINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, THOROUGHly competent to teach the language, will give lessons at pupils' own residences; best of reference. Address E. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 BROADWAY,
Opposite Astor-place.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings and Buttons,
Velvet, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
Laces, Embroideries and Lace Goods,
Satin and Velvet on the bias,
Standard Small Wares,
in great variety, at popular prices.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway,
Opposite Astor-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOAT & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
DEC 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 8th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL R. DORSETT and CHARLES H. BABCOCK, formerly copartners in the firm name of Dorsett & Babcock, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS C. FREEMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK NICHOLS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM HOWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram Howard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel C. McGraw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVERSON W. KNAPP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Iverson W. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WETMORE and EDMUND R. GAMBLE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Wetmore and Edmund R. Gamble, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Jno. W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony Mowbray, of the town of Montgomery, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the city of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,970.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—Involuntary Bankruptcy.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868.—Northern District of New-York, ss.—Upon filing proofs, sustaining the allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered on motion of Geo. Gorham, of counsel for the petitioner, that the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New-York, and District aforesaid, on the 9th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if there any be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, by delivering the same to each of them personally, or by leaving the same at their and each of their last usual places of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance, and that if personal service cannot be made upon the said John H. Comyn and James Kyle, then and in that case, service hereof shall be made by publishing a copy of this order in the New-York *Times* and in the Orleans *Republican*, once a week, for three weeks.

Witness, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Buffalo, in said District, on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868. [L. S.]

M. P. FILLMORE,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
HENRY A. CHILDS,
Attorney for Petitioners, Medina, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COZZENS and JOHN M. BETTMAN, composing firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Edward Cozzens, of the Town of Cornwall, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, both individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and other claims provable under said act, against him individually and as a member of said firm of Edward Cozzens & Co., and that the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the said time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.

d26-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, James M. Plumb, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Leonard D. Atwater, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb & Co., having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN DE WITT SHELDON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, Andrew M. Fanning, one of the firm of J. M. Plumb and Company, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. PLUMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, 5th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th December, 1868.

d19-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,469.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX BLANCK, DAVID BLANK and EMIL BLANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Blanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, David Blank, of Holly Springs, Miss., and Emil Blank, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Max Blanck, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d19-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO. expires this day by limitation, R. M. EVERIT retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

C. P. BURDETT,
R. M. EVERIT,
SAM'L G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO., under the firm of BURDETT & POND.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WILLIAM P. BRECK has associated with himself Mr. WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, and will continue the sugar refining business under the firm name of BRECK & SCHERMERHORN, at Nos. 251 and 252 South-st.

JAN. 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us P. VAN ZANDT LANE, and will continue the business of manufacturing patent and enameled leather, under the firm of BLANCHARD BRO. & LANE.

(Signed) N. F. BLANCHARD & BRO.
NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 355 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. D. PITKIN RETIRES from our firm this day.

BUTLER, PITKIN & CO.

THE REMAINING partners will continue the FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, and HOSIERY business at their old location, under the same firm name, No. 356 Broadway.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

No. 70 BROADWAY AND No 15 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SATTERLEE, GATES & CO. expires this date by limitation. The undersigned will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers at the same place, under the firm name of GATES & LOWE.

HENRY K. GATES,
JOHN LOWE,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange and Government Board.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
Late with August Belmont & Co.
H. L. NICHOLAS,
Late with W. R. Travers, Esq.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of ZEBLEY & MEAD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

J. F. ZEBLEY,
CYRUS MEAD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

The Paper Commission business will be continued by J. F. ZEBLEY, No. 48 Duane-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, expires this day by limitation. The business of Bankers and Stock Brokers will be continued from this date under the firm name of GILLEY & GERMOND, with J. NELSON TAPPAN as special partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.—No. 36 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership, under the title of JOHNSON & DAY, for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business. S. FISHER JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY, member New-York Stock Exchange.

No. 4 FOURTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY disposed of his interest in the Carpet Business to Mr. R. SMITH. Parties having any claim against R. SMITH, Agent, will please send memorandum of same to me at above address.

JOHN W. VINCENT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY associated my son, A. B. BAYLIS, Jr., with me in business.

The firm hereafter will be A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

ABM. B. BAYLIS.
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 1, 1869.

WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS:

W. H. BELKNAP, of Philadelphia.
G. F. DEWEY, of Philadelphia.
W. C. POWELL, of New-York.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. STURGIS COFFIN, and will continue the drug brokerage business under the firm name of DOWNER & COFFIN.

CHAS. DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

BANKING-HOUSE OF TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. HENRY S. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE W. DIX, NOW REPRESENTING us in Europe, is a partner in our firm from this date.

DIX & MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.

JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. BENJ. F. WEEMS HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date.

J. N. EWELL & CO.

MR. WILLIAM D. WADE IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. H. D. WADE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUER[illegible]
PERFU[illegible]
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

GOODS LEFT WITH BRANDON & CO. as security can be had by calling for them at J. T. BERRY & CO.'S, No. 575 Broadway.

S. P. BARKER, Receiver.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE ... Lemarie ... SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmont ... SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT ... Rousseau ... SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10
Chief Cabin Cabin ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
TO PARIS.
Cabin Cabin Passage ... 145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York,
or to IVES G. BATES, No. 103 State-st., Boston.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA ... Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA ... Jan. 23
ACADIA ... Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA ... Jan. 30
IOWA ... Jan. 16 | UNITED KING'M. Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $165.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA ... 2,965 tons ... Jan. 6, at ——
COLORADO ... 3,015 tons ... Jan. 20, at ——
NEBRASKA ... 3,392 tons ... Jan. 27, at ——
MANHATTAN ... 2,965 tons ... Feb. 3, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
ETNA ... Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P.M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA ... Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI ... Jan. 28
ALEPPO ... Jan. 14 | PALMYRA ... Feb. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON ... GAGER ... SATURDAY, Jan. 2
CORTES ... NELSON ... SATURDAY, Jan. 9
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston RAVENEL & CO. [illegible] all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows ... Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows ... Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x37 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING, FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper containing no political matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to its Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, to contain no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the kinds of type to be used, and the price per thousand ems, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The transpositions of the reports so printed into quarto form, without any extra charges for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000 that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, in a first-class house, to a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, some handsome rooms; best French board; references given and required.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 157 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very desirable front room on second floor, furnished, with bath attached, with or without board. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR table and privilege of parlors, in a private family, requiring unquestionable references. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with first-class board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 431 GRAND-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; location central; convenient to all the cars; $2 per week; fire and light; few boarders taken; dinner at 6; terms quite moderate.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also, single rooms with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; three rooms required in house pleasantly located. Address J. M. H., Box No. 5,695 New-York Post Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also a hall bedroom on the third floor to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY WILL let, Jan. 1, a parlor and one or two bedrooms; second floor front; location central; table first-class. Inquire at No. 110 East 22d-st.

NO. 3 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, and part or entire second floor, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 224 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—To let, with board, a front room on second floor; hot and cold water; those in pursuit of a home, call; no children taken; references required.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, centrally located, $2 per week; fire and light; few boarders taken; terms moderate. No. 431 Grand-st.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had in the very desirable location No. 100 West 31st-st.

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, either singly or en suite, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, with or without board.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN, } Administratrix.
MARIA BROWN,
jy4-lawm6Sa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 30, 1868.
o31-lawm6Sa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st., patentees and sole manufacturers of cuckoo clocks, and agents for all American watches, diamonds and gold jewelry, silver and plated ware, wholesale and retail.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable; rent $1,500 per month, for two or three years, to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.
IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.
100 sleighs, 1,000 straps, bells, harness, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse 7 years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in all harness; suitable for cart or truck. Call at JAMES E. McLARNEY'S coffin store, No. 969 3d-av., near 62d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; A GOOD driver and speedy. Also a three-quarter road wagon and single harness, in good condition. To be sold on account of owner's sickness. No. 52 Greenpoint-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

A BARGAIN.—A LARGE, YOUNG, HEAVY sorrel, 16-hands draught horse, pony built, $185; also, two good work horses, 15 and 16 hands high, $65 and $85; all sound and kind. No. 422 West 13th-st.

STALLS TO LET.—GOOD BRICK STABLE. O. SHELLARD, No. 387 East 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c., &c., viz.:

29 Forage Caps,	20 Haversacks,
23 Blankets, woolen,	267 Knapsacks, strapped,
314 Uniform Coats,	270 Ax Handles,
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry,	62 Hatchet Handles,
1,383 Uniform Jackets, light artillery,	411 Camp Colors,
819 Great Coats, horsemen,	2 Storm Flags,
30 Great Coats, footmen,	32 Canteens, complete,
64 pair Trousers, horsemen,	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels,
292 pair Trousers, footmen,	2,738 pounds Burlaps, old,
157 Sack Coats, lined,	1,169 pounds Cuttings, white cotton,
16 Sack Coats, unlined,	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent,
470 Suits, flannel and knit,	2,355 pounds Paper, old,
609 pair Drawers,	1,463 pounds Rope, old,
127 pair Stockings,	7,974 pounds Scraps, iron,
	288 pounds Scraps, old knapsacks,
	250 Boxes, old,

1 lot Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, &c., &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.
Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in green silk figured brocatel; gilt frame French plate pier and oval mirrors; pier bases, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, crimson brocatel window curtains, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved rosewood wardrobes, black walnut chairs, in green reps, together with other articles of household furniture.
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by Barmore & Co., of this City, a very fine instrument. Also the balance of the stock remaining uncalled for from the sale of J. M. Badger, of Dec. 15, consisting of clocks, regulators, silver and plated ware, jewelry, &c., by order of J. Fornischon, assignee. Also 78 cases peach marmalade, in good order; together with a large invoice of glassware, viz.: tumblers, wines, sherries, butter dishes, goblets, &c. Also an invoice of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, suits, overcoats, &c. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
250 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
150 kegs Malaga Grapes.
By order of the United States Government:
14 demijohns Brandy.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE, NOS. 250 and 252 Canal-st., with No. 248, if required, making 68 feet front and 130 feet through to Walker-st.; advantageously placed for jobbers, near Broadway, and opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply on premises or to G. A. BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 212 Grand-st., 26x100; well calculated for a store, manufacturing or other business purposes. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
(Established 1829.)
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

SIGNOR G. RONCONI, MELODRAMATIC artist of the Italian opera, having withdrawn as partner and Professor from the Musical College of Mme. Gazzaniga and Mr. Albites, informs his friends and the public generally that he will resume his lessons at his residence, No. 210 East 13th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869. Circulars to be had at the principal music stores.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at ... 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call for one week at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk. Inquire for three days at No. 116 1st-st., between South 6th and 5th sts., up stairs, Williamsburg.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month or week; does gentlemen's washing in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City references. Address L., Box 202 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman as such, or porter, or any employment where a sober, capable and trustworthy young man is required. Address J. S. C., Box No. 1,120 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PERSONS WISHING SITUATIONS AS tellers, bookkeepers or clerks in the Union-square National Bank, of the City of New-York, may hand their applications, with reference, to JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., DAVID KOEHLER, LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Committee of Directors.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman as cashier or corresponding clerk in a banking or mercantile house; was formerly teller in one of the New-York City banks; the highest testimonials given as to character, &c. Address SITUATION, Box No. 2,926 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, or in any similar capacity, by a respectable young man with best of City references. Address G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HARDWARE.—SALESMAN WANTED HAVING an established trade in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Western States. Address Box No. 2,014 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST. SEND, BY post, specimen of penmanship, address and terms, to No. 8 Wall-st., Room No. 23.

GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED at SMITH & McDOUGAL'S, No. 84 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
Sole Lessee and Director ... MR. GRAU
Last week of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
TO-NIGHT, the performances will consist of Offenbach's famous opera bouffe, the first act of BARBE-BLEUE, (Desclauzas as Boulotte, Carrier as Barbe-Bleue,) and GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, given with its great cast and splendor of mise en scene. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, original role of Pitou, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.
Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE, will be produced for the first time in America next week.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $10 to $6.
AFTER 9½, HALF PRICE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'OEIL CREVE.
First production in America of HERVE'S celebrated opera bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE.
Words and music by the same author.
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the second novelty of the season at the Theatre Francais, after the incomparable success of Genevieve de Brabant, will be the production of Herve's renowned opera bouffe,
L'OEIL CREVE,
renowned opera bouffe, presented for the first time before the American public.
In announcing this chef d'oeuvre of the gifted composer Herve, it is proper to observe that to him belongs the credit of having originated the school of modern French opera now so universally recognized under the name of opera bouffe, and it was the success of Herve's brilliant example that tempted Offenbach to become his potent rival.
L'OEIL CREVE,
with a most powerful cast and with that inimitable brilliance of mise en scene for which the Theatre Francais has become so celebrated, will be produced next week.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS ... Director.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 3,
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:
Mrs. HATTIE FARNSWORTH,
(The young Prima Dona Soprano,)
Mr. J. W. PATTISON,
The distinguished Pianist, together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
1. OVERTURE, "Nachklange von Ossian" ... Gade
2. AVE MARIA ... Shubert
3. SCHERZO et CAPRICCIO ... Mendelssohn
4. KRAKOWIAK, Grand Rondo de Concert, op. 14 ... Chopin
5. GRAND FANTASIE, "L'Africaine" ... Meyerbeer
6. OVERTURE, "Oberon" ... Weber
7. ARIA, "Qui la voce," (Puritani,) ... Bellini
8. REVERIE ... Vieuxtemps
9. SOIREE ET BAL, Introduction and Grand Polka de Concert ... Pattison
10. GRAND CONCERT QUADRILLE, (Liszt-Kisange.)
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 3.
NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—*The Resurrection.*
HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., 7½ P. M., by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.
GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES, in reply to Rev. Mr. Goodsell's recent strictures.
JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—*The Atonement.*

REV. GEO. M. McECKRON, FORMERLY Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having received and accepted a call from Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will enter upon his duties as Pastor of that congregation on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

REV. DR. HOPKINS, PRESIDENT OF Williams College, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) will repeat his discourse delivered at the quarter-century anniversary of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held at Marietta, Ohio. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

A FAREWELL MEETING FOR THOSE missionaries who leave for China under the auspices of the Women's Union Missionary Society will be held in Brooklyn SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, (Dr. Eddy's.) Addresses from Rev. Dr. STORRS and Dr. SCHENCK. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. ROBT. B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., Warden of St. Stephens' College, Annandale, will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday School Convention Jan. 17-24, at 7½ P. M.

REV. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL.D., President Williams College, Massachusetts, will preach to young men, at the invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—The Pastor elect, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, will commence his labors in this Church on SABBATH, Jan. 3, and will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—DAILY prayer meeting, Canal-st. Church, No. 17 Greene-st.; special services next week. There will preside, Jan. 4, Revs. M. C. SUTPHEN; 5, JOHN DOWLING, D. D.; 6, WM. A. SCOTT, D. D.; 7, S. H. TYNG, Jr.; 8, JOHN THOMSON, D. D.; 9, GEO. MINGINS. All welcome.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Evening subject, *The Seventh Victory.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P.M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. COOLEY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Epiphany night service next Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, morning and evening. Evening, sermon to young men. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers. Galleries free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. The seats in this Church are all free. Seamen are invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HASTINGS preaches in the evening to the young people. All invited; seats free.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY, morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening after sermon.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The Coming of Christ.*

LAY PREACHING—AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Speaker for next Sunday, Mr. H. H. LYON. Singing conducted by Mr. G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free. All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. F. PEASE will preach at 10½ A. M. and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sermon also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

PROPHECY EXPLAINED.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua and His Fellows—Men Wondered At.* Zech. iii., 8.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING THREE times SUNDAY, Jan. 3, corner of Grand and Allen sts., by Elder J. K. BELLOWS, A. M. and P. M. Evening, Elder BROWN—*Battle of the Day of God.*

REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY, God willing, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Evening—*New-Year's Discourse on Measuring Our Days.*

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING.

REV. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3. Services at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 270 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT TWO.
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC.
EVENING AT EIGHT.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Mlle. LAMBELLE ... as ... La Grande Duchesse.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, in two acts, which is now meeting with the most unparalleled success at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris,
LA PERICHOLE.
La Perichole ... Mlle. Irma
Piquillo ... Mr. Aujac
Le Viceroi ... Mr. Leduc
Le Comte de Panatellas ... Mr. Lagriffoul
Don Pedro de Hinoyosa ... Mr. Edgard
Le Marquis de Tarapote ... Mr. Francis
New and magnificent Scenery, Costumes, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POSITIVELY LAST DAY PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THIS SATURDAY, THIS SATURDAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES, BY THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THEODORE ZANFRETTA,
THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST,
together with his
WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS,
The greatest juvenile gymnast in the world.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand automatic figures.
and a great variety of other entertainments.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
REMEMBER FAREWELL MATINEE AT 3.
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.
PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERTS.
D. DE VIVO, Manager.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular cantatrice, on her triumphant return to New-York, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of opera and concerts in the Pacific Coast and Western States, will give in the City of her former triumphs positively only ONE GRAND CONCERT, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, English Tenor;
Sig. F. FERRANTI, the brilliant baritone;
Mr. PATTISON, the distinguished pianist;
Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, accompanist, and
Mr. J. LEVY, from London,
the greatest cornet-a-piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa-Rosa's concert season.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To defeat speculators, no more than six tickets will be sold to any one person.

IRVING HALL.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
OF THE
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1869.
The following celebrated artists will assist:
Miss F. ROKOHL, Soprano,
Her first appearance;
Miss M. WEDEMEYER, the Young Tragedienne,
Her first appearance;
Signor IGNATZ POLLACK, Baritone;
Mr. H. B. LASSERVE, Accompanist.
Conductors, H. B. Dodworth and Edward Mollenhauer.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
SECURED SEAT SALE CONTINUES
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, JAN. 2, 1869.
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, JAN. 2, 1869.
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, JAN. 2, 1869.
at the Tammany, 14th-st., also at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS,
SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS,
for the season of January, February and March, 1869, are now ready and may be purchased at both offices.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
PRICE TWENTY DOLLARS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT MONDAY NEXT.
First appearance of all the STARS and ARTISTS.
ORATORIO AND CHORUS,
BURLESQUE AND EXTRAVAGANZA,
GRAND BALLET,
PANTOMIME,
GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND,
FAMOUS MAGIC TABLEAUX,
BERLIN ORCHESTRION,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION,
PROMINENT ORCHESTRA,
and a thousand novelties, beyond the compass of this advertisement to present.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
will be presented the very successful
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
together with a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE MOST TALENTED TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
to be found in Europe or America.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 4 and 5,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss S. W. BARTON, (of Boston,) Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, Pianist, from the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, his first appearance in this City. And a
FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the conductorship of
Herr CARL BERGMANN.
The GRAND PIANO used at these concerts has recently been constructed upon entirely new principles by Mr. OLE BULL, and will be for the first time exhibited before the public.
Admission ... ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats ... ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; and at the hall on the evenings of the entertainment.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY—SATURDAY, Jan. 2
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.; EVENING AT 8.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
Double-headed Sphinx. Learned Canaries and Ventriloquism.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND AND FINAL COURSE OF READINGS will take place in the Theatre of the Union League Club, on MONDAY, (4th,) TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will on MONDAY EVENING, for the first time, read from THACKERAY'S VANITY FAIR, and from DICKENS. MONDAY—THACKERAY and DICKENS. VANITY FAIR and WINKLE'S MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.
Tickets at McFarland's, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway.
TUESDAY—SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music ... Piano,
Violin ... Organ,
Theory and Composition ... Chorus Classes,
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages ... By Native Professors.

UP IN A BALLOON.
Sung by Miss Lydia Thompson in the burlesque of Ernani. Price 30 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 30 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.
Buy and sell on commission, gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
S. FISHER JOHNSON,
CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 383 Canal-st., located nearly opposite West Broadway, and will be near the proposed extension of 5th-av. For price and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY—FOR SALE—A LARGE PROPERTY on Broadway, near Cedar-st., suitable for banking or insurance, or other business requiring space and first-class property; possession, May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 70 5th-av., southwest corner 13th-st., 26x70 feet, lot 26x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order, and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 21 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x50; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

A LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTY offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, can be had on application at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG; $20,000 GIVEN to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.
MATINEE, At 1½. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. NIGHT, At 8.
The greatest of living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX ... as ... CLOWN
Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1869,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, MONEY.
TUESDAY, JAN. 5, MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, MONEY.
FRIDAY, JAN. 8, MONEY.
In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers ... JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (Friday) and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, concluding at 10:40, will be presented the most ATTRACTIVE DRAMA EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
NIGHTLY CROWDING THIS MAGNIFICENT THEATRE,
Entitled
AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
The Wonderful
RAILROAD SCENE
RAILROAD SCENE
AT 10:20.
NIGHTLY
ENCORED.
THE GRAND SCENERY, PERFECT ACTING,
BANJO SOLOS, COMIC SONGS,
PICTURES OF LONDON LIFE, &c.
The best ever presented upon the Metropolitan stage.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
THIS DAY—MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCE.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,	AT BOTH.
THE EMERALD RING.	EVENING AT 7¾.
MATINEE AT 1½.	MR. AND MRS.
LAST BUT ONE.	BARNEY WILLIAMS.
EMERALD RING	THE EMERALD
AND WILLIAMS'	RING.
MATINEE.	

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MATINEE.	Barbe Bleue.		MONDAY,
MATINEE.	Belle Helene.	at 1.	FIELD
MATINEE.	Barbe Bleue.	WORRELL	of the
MATINEE.	Belle Helene.	SISTERS	CLOTH
MATINEE.	Barbe Bleue.	at 8.	OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LITTLE KATY, THE HOT-CORN GIRL. A GOOD NIGHT'S REST. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. YANKEE JACK. MAGIC TRUMPET. JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST.
Crowded by most fashionable audiences. "Great hit of Dan Bryant's wonderful imitation of Gabel. One of the Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant. Dan Bryant and Seymour encored nightly." Success of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera "Trovatore." Master Raphael De Solla, the infant tenor. Trovatore. Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant.

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!
In consequence of a previous arrangement the manager of the HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS begs to announce that THIS (Saturday) EVENING will be the last of their performance of O'FAHERTY'S DHRAME at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Their reappearance in Mr. G. H. Bassett's new Irish Opera Bouffe MOLLY OF KILLARNEY, will be announced next week. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1; gallery 30 cents.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av. and 63d-st.
HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL SKATERS!
GOOD ICE EVERY DAY.
Visit the Rink and satisfy yourselves.
Brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 700 GAS BURNERS.
CONCERT BY THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK BAND,
From 2 to 5 and 7 to 11, every day, alone worth the price of admission.
Single admission 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents.
GRAND CARNIVAL IN PREPARATION.
Five thousand skaters visited this Rink yesterday, during the heavy snow-storm.
BAND AT 11 A. M. TO-DAY.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.
The entire establishment is still ornamented with the BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES.
On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
BY THE FULL ORCHESTRA
and the
SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver his celebrated lecture on
LIGHTS AND SHADES OF LONDON LIFE,
at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1869.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be obtained of J. R. Terry, No. 409 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; W. Foster, Jr., Bible House; George W. Cross, No. 130 Nassau-st.; P. W. Derham, No. 15 Nassau-st.; Kelly & Potter, No. 15 3d-av.; and at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE CONFESSIONS OF
A NERVOUS INVALID.
Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Diseases, Receipes of Cures, &c. &c. Mailed free by the author, or booksellers generally. Price 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 46. Inclose 10 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE by DR. POWERS, No. 119 Chatham-st. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood, $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

A Stormy Ushering In of the New Year.

How the Day was Observed in New-York and Elsewhere.

The Receptions by President Johnson, Secretary Seward and Speaker Colfax.

However desirable it is that it should be so, the first day of January in this latitude is rarely characterized by sunshine out of doors, whatever the plenitude of light and warmth beneath the hospitable roof. The leaden sky above and the clogging snow beneath are expected as a matter of course, and doubtless will continue to be looked for, as characteristics of the day, until this grim old Earth of ours shrugs up its shoulders, and, with a sudden hitch, such as it is said to have given once before, brings us and our blue-nosed neighbors twenty degrees or so nearer to the equator. Until then we suppose we must content ourselves to eat our New-Year's cake with the ice on. Until this time comes we have no faith that New-Year's Day will improve its out-door reputation. Rather the other way, we should say, if its behavior in introducing 1868 and 1869 suggest its future conduct. Everybody of course remembers what sort of a day last New-Year's Day was. To the short-of-memory a single word will recall its prevailing and characterizing feature—slush; but unpleasant as it was, it was a lamb in its behavior compared to yesterday. Yesterday was the wickedest sort of a wolf that ever put on sheep's clothing.

The old fellow died hard; there wasn't the least bit of poetry about the manner of his taking off. As Trinity chimes "rang out the Old, rang in the New," the old sinner went off with a howl, and the young one came in with a scream. The midnight sky rained down half frozen tears, whether of joy at the old one's decease, or of sorrow at the baby's birth, it didn't say. An angry wind blew gustily from the northwest, just icy enough in its breathing to freeze the rain as it fell, and to freeze the very marrow of the unhappy slaves of place and circumstance whose duty it was to perambulate the streets, or drive street-cars, or ride in them, or creep home with anxious footsteps, steadying themselves occasionally over the frozen foot-paths by embracing convulsively the nearest lamp-post.

As the babe grew older, the wind became still more northerly, blowing with increased force, and distinguishing itself, generally, by its boisterous bad behavior. About 4 o'clock the snow began to fall, if we may call by the gentle name of snow the downfall of cutting prisms, which continued without interruption throughout the day, and by noon had fallen some four or five inches deep.

If a venerable institution could be as easily knocked on the head and done for by the wickedest sort of weather, as a respectable citizen can be disposed of at his own door in our City of daily homicides by the passing robber, then New-Year's Day, dating from yesterday, would no longer be distinguished from those that follow after by its genial associations. But, happily, the festival has secured too firm a hold upon our hearts to be killed by the wickedest frost, or blown into disrepute by the north wind, however unmannerly it behaves itself. Despite the wretched day, therefore, and all things considered, the "New-Year's" was as happy a feast as any of its predecessors. At an early hour the callers began their rounds, on foot and in carriages; the streets were alive with struggling, steaming horses, the footpaths dotted over everywhere with male humanity, puffing and blowing from door to door. Never were tables more plenteously spread; never did the fair dispensers of the good things with which the hospitable boards were laden look to better advantage. Hospitality is measured rather by the need of the recipient than by the fullness of purse of the giver; and surely if ever callers needed comforting in doors for the perils of their pilgrimage without doors, they needed the pleasant smile of the hostess yesterday, and all the charities, solid and liquid, which they stowed mysteriously away. That they received at least all that was good for them, who doubts? Why, within our own limited experience there were instances where, so generous were the dispensing angels, that the happy callers were dismissed with so many smiles and so much of a dozen other things, that they had positively more than they could carry! There is no reason to doubt that this liberality was general; nor indeed to doubt that the baby 1869 was warmly welcomed everywhere, despite the unpleasant fashion in which Old Time did wrap it up.

Among the Germans, the fatherland fashion of hanging wreaths of evergreens in the windows was observed as usual, and many a bumper of foaming lager was emptied in honor of the new year. The youth of the City, as of old, were persistent in demanding "a New-Year's." As a well-known editor of one of our City journals was leaving his residence in the upper part of the City, a small boy appeared and begged "a New-Year's." The gentleman, being of a generous disposition, forthwith produced some small coin and bestowed them on his petitioner. Unfortunately for the editor, his movements had been watched, and in the briefest possible space of time he was surrounded by small boys innumerable. From doorways, from alleyways, from highways and byways, down they swooped on him, to the number, as we believe, of several thousand, though on this point we may have been mistaken, their appetites for "a New-Year's" whetted by the sight of coin. As wolves attack the unresisting lamb, so did these boys attack this editor. His retreat was cut off, hands were laid on him, his cloak was felt to be sliding from his shoulders, his hat, it may be mentioned, was felt too, his position was becoming critical, he thought of the inoffensive old gentleman who but a few hours before had been attacked and nearly murdered in broad daylight on his own door-step—he dashed his hand in his pocket and drawing forth, not a pistol, but several pennies and five-cent pieces, scattered them among his persecutors and fled—fled in breathless haste, and halted not until he had gained the shelter of his own sanctum.

As the joy is greatest when a safe delivery follows pain and danger in the birth, and the mother often loves the babe the dearest that almost cost her life, let us hope that this year new born, which, heralded by a hurricane, has come to us shivering and in tears, may prove the favorite of Fortune, and give us that rest of spirit we need so much, that assurance of our uninterrupted progress for which not we alone, but the good of all nations—who look toward us as their hopes and inspiration—pray most earnestly. May it bring God's chiefest blessing, comprising in itself all minor good—"Peace on earth and good will toward men."

SALUTE IN HONOR OF GOV. HOFFMAN.

Major Richard O'Grady, First Artillery, N. G., with Capt. W. Benson, of Battery I, fired one hundred guns in the City Hall Park, at noon yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of Gov. Hoffman.

THE DAY AT THE TOMBS.

After the Tombs Police Court closed yesterday morning, in commemoration of the New-Year, the usual quietude of the City Prison returned, and no visitors were allowed inside the walls. The prison keepers enjoyed the lull occasioned by this absence, and took very little trouble with the prisoners, who all lounged in the corridors and galleries of the main prison during the few extra hours of liberty allowed them in consideration of the holiday. The scene was mournful and suggestive. While the outside world was busy in keeping up the festivities of the day, and making merry over the auspicious advent of another year, these unfortunates, who had violated the laws of the land, in taking human life, stealing property or setting fire to buildings, found themselves compelled to linger near the doors of their narrow cells, and ponder over the wretched plight in which their crimes had placed them. No happy wishes met their ears from cordial friends, and as each prisoner wearily wished his fellow a happy New-Year, he received no kindling smile in response, as the prospective period afforded only a tedious vista of dungeon walls. Those who had committed the fearful crime of homicide, dreaded, yet wished for trial, as the suspense was in itself torture. They no doubt continued their daily speculations on the probable result. A few of the more timorous felt the shadow of the beam and cord, yet hoped against hope, as the past afforded many examples of fortunate and marvelous escapes from the hands of the executioner. The officials of the prison have now so many persons accused of murder under their care that they are fast becoming the majority among those accused of the graver class of offences, and it would seem to them a strange matter if there were no murderers in the cells. On Thanksgiving Day there were ten persons of this class in the Tombs. On Christmas Day the number rose to fourteen, and yesterday another man occupied a cell on a charge of having killed a man in Tenth-avenue. Besides these, there are four or five men in the prison awaiting the result of wounds inflicted by them in petty brawls and street fights. As the casual visitor wandered through the Tombs he could not but ponder upon the terrible increase of homicides which has recently arisen in the City. At present the bludgeon, the pistol and the knife are so freely used, and on such slight occasions, that the lives of all peaceable citizens are in constant peril. The occurrence of the brutal and unprovoked assault upon an old gentleman in Twelfth-street on Thursday, while shoveling snow from his door, is a notable instance of the lawlessness now prevailing in our streets.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

At the various charitable institutions the inmates were treated to the usual New Year feasts of good things, in a very quiet and unostentatious manner. Dinners were served at noon at nearly all the Missions, Homes, Hospitals and kindred institutions, and, in some instances, gifts of confectionery and toys were bestowed upon the children, and clothing and other necessaries upon those of older years. There were no public festivities, as these were given on Thanksgiving and Christmas Days with lavish hands. The day was one of serene happiness to many an unfortunate dependent upon public charity, and many grateful hearts there were made so by the benevolence of kind Christian men and women.

THE CITY HALL.

The Hall wore a most desolate and deserted aspect yesterday. It has been usual for the Mayor to receive callers on New-Year's Day, almost from time immemorial; but Mr. Hall broke through the custom, having left the City for Albany on the previous day. Mr. Roome, keeper of the City Hall, kept open house, as usual, and bid all who chose to call on him a hearty welcome. The weather was, however, too severe to admit of many visitors presenting themselves.

THE SKATING RINKS—CENTRAL PARK, &C.

Yesterday the lovers of skating were shut out from all the private rinks of the City and Brooklyn, as the managers, with every one else of the business community, determined to enjoy the comforts of home seclusion, and a visit to their friends at least one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five. The Empire City Skating Rink—a public rendezvous—was the only exception to the general rule, and there, as usual during the present season, thousands flocked to participate in the exhilarating enjoyment. The efficient band of the establishment were attired in Siberian costume, and during the day played a variety of popular and national airs. Owing to the copious showers of snow and sleet, tempered with the occasional fall of hail, which ushered in the New Year, all the fashionable outdoor resorts of the metropolis were partially forsaken. Central Park, but a few days since crowded with visitors, was yesterday deserted. An occasional traveler, by necessity only, might be seen, muffled up from the scathing cold and pitiless hail, wending his way over the grounds. The skating ponds were occupied only by shivering laborers, who busily plied the shovel and broom to preserve the glossy surface.

All the roads were thickly coated with snow, and thin deceptive ice, which admitted the unwary into many ponds of slush which had accumulated for days past. The street cars, like the New Year bacchanalians, frequently got off the track, and at several points there would have been considerable difficulty had it not been that some of the companies dispatched a steam-sweeper along their lines. Only half the usual number of cars plied during the day, some of them using six-horse teams.

A NEW-YEAR GIFT TO A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

Yesterday morning the members of Mr. Wm. Neely's Bible class, connected with the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street, waited upon their teacher, and presented him with an elegant and costly New-Year gift, as a testimonial of their esteem. The present consisted of the photographs of the members of the class, surrounding the picture of Mr. Neely, which was the central figure of the group, the whole being encompassed by a magnificent heavy gilded frame. The presentation address was delivered by Mr. Wm. Leishman, a member of the class, and was exceedingly appropriate and touching, as was also the response of Mr. Neely. The other members of the class present were: Messrs. John Leishman, Thos. Calhoun, Ira P. McNiece, Robt. L. Hill, Joseph Carson, Wm. Scott and Walter Bell. Mr. Neely has been connected with this school for upward of thirteen years, and has taught the Bible class during the last five years of that time. His popularity among his associates has won for him repeated and unanimous offers of promotion to Superintendent of the school, but he has as often declined the honor, preferring to remain with his class, where his efforts have been as successful as his presence has been delightful and cheering.

The Day in Brooklyn.

In one respect the New-Year's Day of 1869 was similar to that of 1868, it was stormy; in another way the one was unlike the other, it hailed and froze yesterday, while a year ago was rainy and sloshy. On both occasions the weather out of doors was anything but pleasant. Callers ran over their lists to select from the long rolls of friends, known and unknown, a smaller round, so that the day might be got through without fatigue or extra hazard. The streets were slippery all day, and as the hail was blown to and fro it fell upon unprotected cheeks with cutting violence, hid among whiskers, and froze to the ends of the hair as if it would rather stay than go. The street cars were extra horsed and extra crowded. A few sleighs were on the streets, and their jingling bells made hearts merry for the nonce. Instead of open wagons, as had been intended, close carriages were brought into requisition, and many an order at the livery stable was changed between the previous night and the morning. Gay and happy misses played the newest tunes on their pianos, while they waited for visitors coming to wish them "a happy new year," and eat their cakes and drink their—well, coffee. Mr. Beecher's lecture on New-Year's Eve seemed to have taken deep effect upon the great mass of respectable society, for the young ladies who were not to offer their young gentlemen friends intoxicating stimulants—not even light wines—did ask them what they would have and told them to help themselves, and crowned the transaction by asking them to smoke cigars to keep their noses warm as they passed through the dreadful storm out of doors; and the young men who were counseled to assert their manhood by reactionary measures, in once and forever renouncing the cup by whomsoever offered, felt the invitation of the ladies more irresistible than Mr. Beecher's kindly advice. And as a consequence, there were some young men in such condition as would warrant the assertion that they would have been better off if they had followed Mr. Beecher's advice. Yet this part of the picture was more limited than in previous years. There were fewer young men drunk and unmanageable during the afternoon than usual on such occasions. To meet any exigency which might arise from a too use of stimulants, the whole reserve of the Police force was kept ready for service. In the forenoon, a few of the churches had short services. The Roman Catholic Churches had half-past-seven-o'clock-in-the-morning masses.

During the night, from 12 o'clock New-Year's Eve to day-dawn yesterday, the clatter of small arms was continuous, and the old year was effectively fired out and the new one as effectively fired in. Serenading parties traveled and made music shortly after the midnight hour, and persons with black hair were detailed to enter the door of their hosts and announce the advent of the new year; for the superstition in favor of black-haired persons letting in the new year still prevails extensively, and "blessed are they who have black hair, for they shall get in first, they shall get the coffee when it is warm, or they shall get the first drink, be the same what it may."

The officers of the City Government, including Mayor Kalbfleisch, the new Comptroller, Mr. Johnson, were at their several headquarters in the City Hall to receive their political and civic friends, which, on account of the storm, were not numerous in their attendance.

In the evening, the newer form of celebrating the New-Year was indulged in many homes; that is, there were many private and family parties sat down to tea together, and chatted over the reminiscences of 1868 and other years, played pleasant games of chess, whist, dominoes or something else, and enjoyed music, vocal and instrumental, until midnight. There was so much of this New-Year's enjoyment that one was impressed with the idea that one of the social reactions desired by Mr. Beecher had actually been inaugurated, and hereafter the new method may be expected to be more common. It is expected that it will put young men on their good behavior during the day so as to be ready for going into company in the evening.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Like its predecessor of 1868, yesterday was a gloomy day in Jersey. From early morning a bitter wind blew and snow fell, rendering pedestrian exercise the reverse of agreeable. There was nothing remarkable in the observance of New-Year's Day throughout New-Jersey. The Mayors of the various cities received the visits of friends, and other distinguished officials acted in a similar manner. Charitable and religious institutions had their patrons, and benevolent persons were not idle in trying to make happy poor suffering waifs of humanity. In consequence of the continued fall of snow, the number of New-Year's callers was not so large as it otherwise would have been. There were many persons, however, on the streets, plodding cheerlessly along, bent on carrying out to the letter the old Knickerbocker custom of visiting. There were others, also, who heeded not the bitter blasts of Winter, and wandered they knew not whither, in a semi-inebriated condition. With the exception of a few rum-shops, all places of business were closed; most people were within doors enjoying themselves at their own pleasant firesides, and each doing honor in his own way to the first period of the infant year. Others, with a peculiar sense of merriment, got drunk at early morning, got locked up early in the evening, and got a cold, cheerless bed in a prison cell in which to pass the first night of '69.

The Receptions in Washington by the President, Secretary Seward, Speaker Colfax and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

New-Year's Day in Washington has been a constant succession of sleet, rain and slush. A more uncomfortable, dreary, dismal day never ushered in the first morning of a new year. As people awoke to a realizing sense of the falling torrents and the abominable streets, the idea of calls seemed to be out of question. But toward noon the showers abated to a drizzle. People began to venture forth, and as the day wore on, its observance became quite general. The official reception at the President's was quite largely attended, and nearly all elements of military, diplomatic and official society were represented. The citizens came in afterward, and Mr. Johnson bravely withstood two hours, handshaking from the columns of both sexes, as they came in from the dripping, drizzling rain, and at 2 o'clock this feature closed, and the procession of umbrellas went elsewhere in obedience to the mandates of duty and the promptings of pleasure. Nearly all the people who receive on this occasion received to-day. Probably no more distinguished company assembled anywhere, nor met with a more genial welcome than at the residence of Secretary Seward. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, with Miss Carpenter, of Auburn, received their callers with distinguished courtesy, and Mr. Seward's spirits certainly indicated a satisfactory degree of progress with the *Alabama* claims. Speaker Colfax was probably favored with the largest number of callers of any public officer, aside from the President. His tables were laden with cards before 2 o'clock. His wife and mother and sister received their friends cordially. The other attractions in the parlors were the costly and elaborate gifts which have celebrated the nuptials of the Vice-President. It seems as though he and his were to be the recipients of all the material as well as political honors of his vast array of supporters. Secretaries McCulloch and Schofield, Attorney-General Evarts and Postmaster-General Randall were at home to large numbers of their friends. Many of the Senators kept open house, and conspicuous among these receptions were those of Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Henderson, and others. Mrs. Edmunds received with Mrs. Woodbridge and Mrs. Thomas E. Stewart with Mrs. Commodore Bridge. Hon. D. McCarthy and family, of New-York, entertained a large number of callers most agreeably. Chief Justice Chase was at home, proving more than equal to the task of entertaining alone the long array of visitors who called to pay their compliments. He was unusually genial. Several of the Associate Justices also received, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the day, the enthusiasm of the occasion brought out almost the usual number of callers before 5 o'clock. Though wet and cold without, it was everywhere full of pleasure and good cheer within.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's reception this morning was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps, all the army and navy officers in the city, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet, the members of Congress remaining in Washington, and many prominent persons. The attendance of ladies was rather slim, owing to the extremely disagreeable condition of the day. The general reception commenced at 12 o'clock, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a fair number of citizens and others were present. The President received the visitors in the "Blue Room,"

The ladies of the Executive household and the other members of the President's family were present, and assisted in the reception of the visitors. Among the prominent army officers were Gen. Dent and other officers of Gen. Grant's staff, now in Washington; Gens. Heintzelman, O. O. Howard, accompanied by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gens. Townsend, Williams and Vincent, of the War Department; Gen. Ramsey and many others. Gen. Zeilin, the commandant of the Marine Corps, with the officers of that branch of the service, were present in a body. A large number of other officers of the army and navy were present, the former arriving in the order prescribed by the circular of the Department yesterday, and made a very fine display. The President appeared to be in very fine health, and received his visitors with marked courtesy and dignity. The Marine Band, which was stationed in the main entrance, played several very fine airs. Later in the day—seemingly hopeless of better weather—visitors commenced arriving in an almost constant stream. Gen. B. F. Butler arrived after 12 o'clock, alone, and proceeded immediately through the "Red Room" to the "Blue Room," where the President was, and after shaking hands with Mr. Johnson in a most cordial manner, passed over to the ladies and exchanged with them the compliments of the season, and then passed through the "East Room." Senator Morton was also prominent among the visitors, and held a conversation of some few minutes with the President. The Diplomatic Corps were fully represented, excepting the Danish Minister and one of the Italian delegation. They were attired in full Court uniform, and were accompanied by the ladies of their families, richly attired. Ex-Attorney-General Stanbery arrived after 12 o'clock, and was cordially greeted by the President. The members of the Cabinet and many citizens also received their friends, and the receptions were largely attended. Assistant Secretary Seward was visited by the most distinguished personages in Washington, together with a large number of private citizens and strangers. Among the number were the representatives of foreign Governments, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia, officers of the army and navy in uniform, and members of Congress. The Secretary of State was present, and appeared to be in excellent health. Secretaries McCulloch, Browning, Welles, Schofield, Postmaster-General Randall, and Attorney-General Evarts also received company. The visitors were of the same classes that called on Mr. Seward. More than usual interest was taken in the reception by Speaker Colfax and his wife. The number of those who paid their respects was very large, including many who attended the other receptions, and nearly all the members of Congress in Washington, without distinction of party. Mayor Bowen, of Washington, was called on by numerous friends, who were bountifully entertained. Other gentlemen opened their houses to the reception of visitors, and all were assisted in the receptions by the ladies in their respective houses. All parties seemed to be on most friendly terms, and much cordiality was exhibited on exchanging the congratulations of the season. The day was generally observed.

Counselor Howe in a New Role.

Mr. William F. Howe, a criminal lawyer in this City, yesterday became the prosecutor in a case of larceny. In an affidavit made by him yesterday, Mr. Howe stated that on the 26th of December a gold cross set with diamonds, with gold pin and chain attached, valued at $200, were taken from the person of Emma Howe, his daughter. He had caused the arrest of Elizabeth Henderson and Mary Henderson, because Elizabeth was sent to a bedroom of the house No. 176 Canal-street for the purpose of taking the cross from the person of the child, which she did. An hour after, Elizabeth was called to dress Emma for the purpose of taking her to the theatre, and she was discovered to have left the house without leave. The fact of the larceny was then ascertained. When Elizabeth reappeared she was quite confused, and declined to say where the jewel was. Mary was also found in possession of $112, which she said at first belonged to her brother, and then contradicted herself. Detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested both of the sisters, and on their being arraigned before the Magistrate they were remanded for trial. Mary is 24 and Elizabeth is 17 years of age, and both are natives of Ireland.

THE STORM.

In the City—Difficulties of Locomotion.

The storm of yesterday commenced soon after midnight on Thursday, with a cold rain, which froze as it fell, rendering the sidewalks dangerous to pedestrians. The rain gradually changed into a drifting sleet, and a howling northeast wind arose which rattled the casements and made chimnies tremble, and found its way into every nook and cranny. When morning broke the snow and sleet were several inches deep. The City cars soon found it impossible to proceed without additional teams, and in some cases six horses were used. Most of the lines got out their snow-plows and endeavored to clear the tracks, the Third-avenue line using its steam sweeper, but without effecting much good. Most of the cars, of which but a limited number were running, were crowded to excess with passengers, who had evidently been keeping the New Year. All day long the icy sleet was whirled through the air until the streets were covered to a depth of six or eight inches, while the wind whistled with a mournful sound as if presaging more storms to come. Most of the incoming trains were delayed, and the ferry-boats performed their trips with difficulty.

The Storm Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 1.

The old year expired amid the most violent snow-storm of the season. All the railroads are blockaded, most of the trains being six and seven hours behind time. So stormy was the weather, that few New-Year calls were made until the weather moderated in the afternoon.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

A drifting northeast snow-storm has been prevailing here all day. It is very thick and rough in the harbor, but no disasters were reported up to sundown. The storm is very severe here, and more so North. The cars on the Montreal Road were blockaded for some time at Lake Village.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 1.

We have had a heavy snow-storm here during the past twenty-four hours. The snow is drifting badly. All the railroads are yet clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 1.

The sleet and rain have made the day quite unpleasant.

The Lumber Interests of Oregon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 10.

Something of an idea of the lumber interests of the Wallamet and Columbia valleys may be formed from a simple statement of the business of one of the many mills now in successful operation—that at St. Helens. In conversation, yesterday, with one of the parties connected with that establishment, we learned that since the 1st of last May, that mill has shipped to San Francisco a very little within 3,090,000 feet of building lumber, beside supplying Portland and other local demands with about 1,500,000 feet. This constitutes a very large total for one mill, of which about 3,000,000 feet was actually sawed since the time above named. Of the 2,800,000 sent to San Francisco, over one-third went into market at $35 per thousand; the remainder at $18; the average being about $25. Take from this $8 50 per thousand for freight, and we have the sum of $462,000 as the proceeds of the sales, with which to pay for cost of manufacture and to remain as profit. Every dollar, or nearly so, of this money, is disbursed in Oregon, and a good share of it in one way or another, comes to this city. There are several other extensive milling establishments along the Columbia—one or two, perhaps, whose operations exceed those of the mill at St. Helens. At present, all are more or less embarrassed with the difficulty of chartering vessels to load with lumber. The Portland "pound freight" pays better than lumber, and the masters of vessels trading to the Columbia River seem to be under the impression that the season for extensive produce shipments from this city is about to open, and hence they refuse to charter prior to arrival. Our informant says that not a foot of lumber freight can now be contracted for.

Mr. Beecher on Temperance.

A large congregation was gathered in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Plymouth Temperance Association, Capt. Duncan, President, in the chair. The occasion of the meeting was to give Mr. Beecher, pastor of the church, an opportunity to address a few farewell words to the old year on the subject of temperance.

Rev. Mr. Beecher, on being introduced, said that there were men who had forgotten their old notions of temperance. Young men spend much of their time in common rum-holes, called saloons, and this condition of things was, doubtless, the result of the war. Then it was generally admitted that of the strangers traveling in Europe now the great majority were Americans, and it seemed to be one of the objects of travel to become better acquainted with the various kinds and qualities of wines. The water did not agree with their bowels, so they had to drink wine. The vicious customs of the upper circles of society seemed to be more powerful as example than its virtues. Our people returned to this country to increase the demand for wines. The consequence of this was the establishment of wine-making as a leading feature of commerce. New-York was becoming every year more of a wine-making State. The demand for California wines in the market showed that there had been a wide departure among our people from the old temperance notions. The argument was that the use of light wines would reduce the appetite and demand for stronger liquors. The speaker wished he could believe this. Wine was but the jackal of the lion; it was but the beginning of a bad course. Americans did not drink to satisfy the palate, but to obtain stimulus. Mr. Hillard, of Boston, and Dr. Holland, of Springfield, Mass., had testified that the growth of the wine-drinking customs were the sources of untold discomfort in families. At this point Rev. H. M. Gallagher stepped on the platform, and Mr. Beecher said, that in speaking of wines in foreign countries, he did not mean Ireland, for they didn't grow wines there.

Mr. Gallagher—But they grow whisky, though.

Mr. Beecher—I own the corn. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beecher then characterized the extravagant practices of people who used wines extensively, and classed them with the people who purchased the homely shawls which cost $2,000 and $2,500 at Stewart's—a class of people who were always remarkably economical in regard to literary and religious objects. Doctors were also working much mischief by prescribing intoxicating stimulants to their patients, curing one disease by planting the seeds of a worse one. He was happy to know that there was a reaction in this matter, and leading and reputable physicians were refusing to prescribe the deleterious drugs. There was now a temperance reaction—an amending of the ways—improvement upon the old and mistaken theories of temperance, such as were wont to be advocated in the light of theology and physiology. The proper ground to assume was that it is wrong to do anything or to take anything calculated to do evil and not do good, and that he deemed a sufficiently consistent basis for the temperance movement to stand upon. Coercive movements were out of place, and persuasion was the right method by which to lead men to act right, because they believed in it. He thought that legislative action in the matter of temperance had served to retard the progress of the movement. When society had reached its purer standard, then these plans might be tried—then they would succeed. He then urged that his hearers, and especially the young, should adopt the principle of total abstinence, not merely for their own sake, but for the sake of those who were to be affected by their examples. The men who avoided alcoholic stimulants were safer than those who indulged in them. This had been abundantly proved by practical demonstrations. The stimulus resulting from the use of alcohol did not give as much strength as did coffee or tea. A man who was drinking every day, feeling that there was no danger of him, was like a man choosing a tiger for a bed-fellow; it would devour him at last. It was easier to stop before beginning than after having begun. It was one of the highest indications of manhood to be able to say, "I will not take it." Mr. Beecher did not want to say that a glass of wine would do any injury; no, he had no desire to quibble on such points, but he would that young men would see that the continuance of the custom of drinking was sapping reputation, health, everything pertaining to manhood. He believed that some men who had wines on their dinner tables were conscientious in their regard for the gentle stimulants, but he would wish very much that such men could see what he believed to be their mistake. He urged upon the young people to take that opportunity, the last night of the year, of saying, "Now do I begin to be a clean man, and I shall go home and begin the new year a renewed person." If young men wanted to give good presents to their parents, the best thing they could select would be themselves in the shape of new sons.

Rev. H. M. Gallagher then made a short address, after which the meeting adjourned.

Statement of the License and Permit Bureau for the Year 1868.

From the annual statements of First Marshal Tappan, Second Marshal George W. Hinchman and George W. Morton, Chief of the Permit Bureau, we extract the following figures:

LICENSES ISSUED.

Dummy-engines, 5; two-horse cars, 120; one-horse cars, 20; intelligence offices, 21; renewals, 38; boarding-houses, 51; expresses, 450; renewals, 800; venders, 478; renewals, 322; public carts, 1,080; renewals, 6,400; licensed venders, 28; renewals, 122; gunpowder, sales, 12; renewals, 74; kindling-wood, 169; renewals, 77; wooden ware, 4; renewals, 2; cartmen, 274; renewals, 915; express drivers, 59; renewals, 12; dog-carts, 13; renewals, 15; dirt-carts, 439; renewals, 325; porters, 67; renewals, 132; coach drivers, 972; car drivers, 716; stage drivers, 286; pawnbrokers, 80; second-hand dealers, 81; renewals, 170; junk shops, 76; renewals, 192; stage coaches, 306; junk-boats, 5; renewals, 13; junk-carts, 107; renewals, 172; coaches, 1,338; transfers, 45; taverns, 2; 541 fines were imposed, and $741 were collected for the same.

The whole amount received for licenses was $75,686 97, of which $49,141 47 goes to the City Treasury, and $26,545 50 to the sinking fund.

There were received for permits for the erection of street stands, &c., &c., $22,872 72.

The amount received by the Chief Clerk for Mayor's seals, &c., was $418 25; 1,708 complaints were received and disposed of by fines or otherwise.

In 1867 the whole amount received for licenses was $62,025 63; for street permits, $21,714 63. The whole number of licenses issued was 14,525; of complaints received, 994; amount of fines received, $684 50; amount received for Mayor's seals, &c., $511 25.

The Case of Mr. Rodgers—An Arrest Made.

Detectives Gillen and Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, have been on the alert since Mr. Charles M. Rodgers, of No. 42 East Twelfth-street, was assaulted and fatally wounded on Thursday morning by two desperate ruffians and thieves, in the hope of obtaining some clue to the unknown assailants, and they now believe that they have in a measure succeeded in doing so.

Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock, one James Tolland, a native of the United States, aged 32 years, and a plasterer by occupation, entered the Mercer-street Police Station, and informed Serg't. Lowrey, who was in charge, that he had heard that the detectives were looking for him on suspicion that he was implicated in the assault upon Mr. Rodgers. He stated that the Police were quite wrong in their conjectures, as he was entirely innocent in the premises, yet he was very willing to surrender himself to their custody and await the result of any investigation that might be made in the matter. The Sergeant accordingly called the doorman and had Tolland locked up for the remainder of the night. Early yesterday forenoon the prisoner was taken to Mr. Rodgers' residence, and there confronted with the dying man, who after a long gaze into Tolland's face, declared that he was not one of the assailants. This statement of the victim would seem to confirm the denial of the prisoner, yet the Fifteenth Ward Police have decided to hold him in custody for the present, as they profess to have grounds for believing that he knows something of the assault, and may be made useful in tracing the real assailants.

Mr. Rodgers is still in a critical condition and may survive a day or two more, though the physicians state that death must ensue in consequence of the injuries sustained.

The Fire Department—New Rules and Regulations.

The Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department has issued an order designating new boundaries to districts, and adopting an organization of batteries and brigades.

The following is the established order of rank and precedence, and the assimilated rank of the officers and men of this Department:

Title of Position.	*Assimilated Rank.*
Chief Engineer	Colonel.
Assistant Engineer	Lieutenant-Colonel.
District Engineer	Major.
Foreman	Captain.
Assistant Foreman	Lieutenant.
Engineers of Steamers	Sergeant.
Fireman	Private.
Hosemen and Laddermen	Cadet.

The general provision of this order went into effect in the 1st inst., and on the 4th, at 12 o'clock M., the battalion commanders will assume their new commands, and hold themselves in readiness for fire duty at signal stations within the boundaries prescribed for them respectively.

Court of Special Sessions.

From the annual report of Mr. Robert H. Johnston, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, it appears that the following cases were disposed of by the Court during the year 1868:

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged, witness not ap.
Petit larceny	1,965	275	497
Assault and battery	969	157	813
Embezzlement	15	2	3
Disorderly house	29	12	9
Violation of Hotel law	17	1	11
Cruelty to animals	105	22	9
Assault as a pickpocket	33	2	
Carrying burglars' tools	[illegible]	4	
Other misdemeanors	[illegible]	10	28
	3,289	485	1,365

Total	5,139
Sent to General Sessions	80
Grand total	5,219

Sent to Penitentiary—Males	1,138	1,428
Sent to Penitentiary—Females	290	
Sent to City Prison—Males	134	198
Sent to City Prison—Females	64	
Sent to House of Refuge—Boys	190	203
Sent to House of Refuge—Girls	13	
Fined—Males	667	729
Fined—Females	62	

The New Oxygen Light.

An experiment was made of the new French oxygen gaslight, on Thursday evening, in the windows of Messrs. Ball & Black, in Broadway. The jets shone with considerable brilliancy, and, from their peculiar silver ray, attracted much attention from the street. The parties introducing the gas to this country, are fast perfecting their arrangements for its sale, in portable jars, to establishments generally throughout the City, both public and private. They propose selling it at $20 a thousand feet. The present gas in use costs but $4 for that amount, but it is pretended that the former burns with sixteen times the intensity of the latter, and that, therefore, one burner will answer the purpose of sixteen of those now in use. The company has not yet organized and adopted a name, but will speedily do so.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NINTH-AVENUE SUICIDE CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer over the remains of Mrs. Maria Schmidt, a German woman aged 45 years, who committed suicide on Wednesday by hanging herself in the woodhouse of her dwelling, situate on the corner of Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, as already reported. The husband of the deceased testified that they had been married for four years and had lived very happily together. He left the house on Wednesday at 1 o'clock to go to his work when Maria appeared to be in the possession of all her faculties. When he came home at 4 P. M. the room door was fastened, and as he could not obtain any response to his demand for admission, he forced the door open, and discovered that his wife was absent. On going to the woodhouse in the yard he discovered the deceased hanging by the neck to a rafter of the little building, which was only four feet high. In order to produce, the desired strangulation the unfortunate woman had deliberately kneeled down after fixing the cord about her neck, and thus died a dreadful death. The only motive that could be assigned by Mr. Schmidt for the suicide of his wife was that he had discovered since her death that she had pawned all the valuables for the purpose of playing "policy," and a large number of pawn-tickets had been found in her pocket. She had frequently informed her neighbors that she was much afraid that her husband would discover her appropriation of the valuables before she could redeem them by winning a prize in the lottery. A verdict of suicidal death by hanging, while temporarily insane, was rendered by the jury.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WARREN-STREET.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear of the fourth and top floor of the brown-stone building No. 2 Warren-street. As is usual in such cases the upper floors were severely damaged by the flames, and the lower ones by the water used to extinguish them. The basement is occupied by M. Smith as a restaurant and liquor store. Loss on stock and fixtures, $500; insured. A portion of the first floor is occupied by Korn Bros. & Co., dealers in piece goods. Loss, $1,000; insured for $8,000 in City Companies. The remainder of the first floor is occupied by Schneidler, Korn & Co., manufacturers of shirts and furnishing goods. This firm also occupied the rear portion of the fourth floor where the flames originated. Loss, $2,500; covered by insurance. The second floor is occupied by Benjamin & Doremus, cord and tassel manufacturers. Loss, $1,500; insured. The third and a portion of the fourth floor are occupied by Benjamin Gitzjay, manufacturer of under clothing. Loss, $5,000; insured for $20,000 in City Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the mangled body of an unknown man was discovered on the up-track of the Hudson River Railroad, on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street. The deceased was probably 35 years of age, had long black hair, and the remains were dressed in a black overcoat, a soldier's blue dress-coat, grey-mixed pants, boots, but no hat. He probably fell from one of the trains going North. The body is now at the Morgue for identification and inquest.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at No. 56 Downing-street, over the remains of Samuel M. Berrian, aged 43, and a native of New-York, who died suddenly on Thursday while painting a railing in Forty-ninth-street, near Sixth avenue. The post-mortem examination by Dr. Cushman showed that death had resulted from valvular disease of the heart and a verdict to that effect was duly rendered.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, as Officer Michael Gleason, of the Eleventh Precinct, attempted to leap on the front platform of a cross-town car, at the corner of Canal and Allen streets, he slipped off the steps and fell beneath the vehicle. One of the wheels passed over his leg and crushed it in a terrible manner. He was carried home to No. 12 Allen-street, for medical treatment.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, in an affray among some boys at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, William Conckling was stabbed in the left side and seriously wounded by William Devine. The assailant was arrested by Officer Miller, of the Twentieth Precinct, and locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house. Conckling was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Meehan, who lives at No. 39 Baxter-street, had an altercation with his wife, Mary, and finally assaulted her with an ax, striking savagely at her head, but fortunately with such imperfect aim that only a severe scalp wound was inflicted. The infuriated husband was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

A COLD BATH.—Henry Freeman, of Greenpoint, attempting yesterday afternoon to jump from the slip to the ferry-boat, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, fell into the river. Officer Burden, of the Eighteenth Precinct, luckily was at hand, and succeeded in rescuing the foolhardy jumper before he had experienced anything worse than a cold bath.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Mark Hopkins, LL. D., President of Williams College, Massachusetts, will preach to young men to-morrow evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, on the invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City. The seats will be free on the occasion.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Edward Harkins, of No. 433 Hudson-street, yesterday afternoon fell through the hatchway of a vessel lying at Pier No. 46 North River, and was severely injured about the head and shoulders. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A man named Frederick Schatt appeared at the Jersey City Police Station yesterday evening, with one side of his face and a portion of his neck of a blackish tint, and blood oozing from them in several places. On being asked what had caused the disfigurement, he said that he and some others were enjoying themselves in the house No. 299 Newark-avenue, when one of the party, a butcher named Ignes Schilliabach, drew a pistol and discharged it at Schatt's face, inflicting the wound complained of. The butcher was shortly after taken into custody, and, on being interrogated at the Police Office, burst out laughing, said it was all fun, that the pistol was only loaded with powder, but having been placed in rather too close proximity, it had more effect than intended. The Chief of Police thought the matter too serious to be a joke, and had the prisoner locked up for examination.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.

Bridget Golden, of No. 42 Spring-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and testified that she resides on the fifth floor of the above premises, and that on Thursday afternoon her room door was forced open with the evident intention to secure unlawful plunder, in the shape of some wearing apparel belonging to Terence Mahon and Terence Golden. Mrs. Golden had cause to suspect one Josiah Ward, aged 22, a native of England, and residing at No. 37 Oak-street, because she had discovered him in the room with about $50 worth of clothing all ready packed for removal. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, he was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

LUMBER STOLEN.

Yesterday Detectives McCafferty and Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested James Lynch and Jacob Hart upon a charge of stealing 4,000 feet of lumber, valued at $100, from the yard of Charles Koehler, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, North River. Large quantities of lumber have been missed from the yard during the past few days, and the amount stated was found by the officers to have been sold by the prisoners to a planing mill in Bethune-street, where it was identified by the owner. The case not yet being completed, the prisoners were remanded to the Station-house until this morning.

THE OLD STORY.

Charles Rippard, of No. 26 Grand-street, Thursday evening visited Magdalena Beiler in her room at No. 104 Wooster-street, and placed his vest, containing his watch and chain, valued at $150, under the pillow. Presently she left the room, and he finding that his vest, watch and chain had also gone out, naturally inferred that she had taken them. Hence he caused her to be arrested by Officer Schute, of the Eighth Precinct, and she was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The footpads of the City are constantly growing bolder, in consequence of their immunity from punishment. Thursday evening James Pegnau, of No. 329 East Twenty-first-street, having made a visit at No. 36 East Twenty-second-street, and left the house at an early hour, had proceeded but a few steps on his homeward way when he was attacked by two young outlaws and knocked down, one holding him, the other rifling his pockets, which fortunately only contained $8. Having finished their job they ran away, but Pegnau pursued, and being joined by Officer Gould, of the Seventeenth Precinct, one of them was captured. He gave the name of Jacob Miller, and being identified by Pegnau as the one who had held him down, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals of Cases Argued at the September Term, 1868.

CASES AFFIRMED.

No.
1—Osgood, plaintiff in error vs. People.
2—Hitchins vs. People.
3—People vs. Morgan.
5—Voorhees vs. Voorhees.
6—Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Taylor.
9—Butler vs. Tucker.
10—Bunday vs. Bunday.
11—Marvin vs. Marvin.
13—Carmichael vs. Carmichael.
14—Brewster vs. Silliman.
15—Tracy vs. Troy and Boston Railroad Company.
17—Omara vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
18—Mathews vs. Roberts.
20—Fruborn vs. Ogden.
23—Osgood vs. Ogden.
25—Crommeline vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.
26—People ex rel. Duncan vs. Stryker.
28—Hackly vs. Hope and Burt.
29—Tallman vs. Syracuse, Buffalo and New-York Railroad Company.
30—Tucker vs. Tucker.
33—Hotchkiss vs. Clifton Air Cure.
34—Mengrun vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
36—Merritt vs. Millard.
38—Horner vs. Lyman.
39—Wendall vs. Mayor of Troy.
42—Kellogg vs. Childs.
43—East River Bank vs. Kenday.
45—Ford vs. Jones.
46—Borman vs. Lithaur.
47—Kelso vs. Cummings.
48—Fillo vs. Jones.
51—People ex rel. Cook vs. Board of Police, &c.
52—Kluender vs. Lynch.
55—Voorhees vs. Howard.
57—Like vs. McKinstry.
59—Briggs vs. Rowe.
60—Knapp vs. Champlain.
64—Mayor of New-York vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.
65—Hazard vs. McDonald.
67—Warner vs. Blakeman.
70—Cummins vs. Barkalow.
71—Mathews vs. Duryee.
72—Thorp vs. Ross.
73—Crane vs. Union Bank of Rochester.
31—Simmons vs. Lewis.

CASES AFFIRMED BY DEFAULT.

The following cases were affirmed by default of prosecuting the appeal in this Court:

Nos.
12—Morrow vs. Richardson.
41—Sweet vs. O'Lammaroux.
50—Levy vs. Nicholas.
53—Park Bank vs. Tilton.
60—Knapp vs. Champlain.
63—Duane vs. Goodspeed.

CASES OF JUNE TERM AFFIRMED.

Nos.
63—Loeschich vs. Baldwin.
22—Craig vs. Rochester City and Buffalo Railroad Company.

REARGUMENT ORDERED—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Nos.
19—Sands vs. Newell.
24—Bostwick vs. Beiser.

CASES REVERSED DEC. 31, 1868.

Nos.
4—Wilson vs. The People.
8—Farmer vs. Wheelock.
21—Crouse vs. Cole.
22—People ex rel. Chute vs. Boardman.
32—Wright vs. Rowland.
35—Smith vs. New-York Central Railroad Company.
44—Armstrong vs. Dubois.
49—Taylor vs. Root.
58—Wilson vs. Wilson.
61—Warfield vs. Crane.
66—Booth vs. Burce.
74—Sheriden vs. Rosse.
7—Warner vs. Erie Railroad Company.
16—Gonzales vs. The New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.
27—French vs. Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company.
37—Chapman vs. Thomas.
40—Murray vs. New-York Central Railroad Company.
56—Watson vs. Gray.
62—Olson vs. Pinder.

REVERSED OF THE JUNE TERM.

No.
37—Soule vs. Chase.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1—Evening.

There have been no markets at Liverpool to-day. In this city there have been a few transactions in American produce. Spirits of Turpentine has advanced to 28s. 3d. Linseed Oil, 22l. 5s. ℔ ton. Tallow closed firm at 47s. 6d.; sales having been made during the day at 47s. 3d.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

We take occasion to inform our friends and the public generally that notwithstanding the damage sustained, chiefly by water, during the fire in the building adjoining our establishment, our business will be continued as usual.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

In no case should the Burglar Alarm Telegraph be left entirely in the care of servants. One strong point of security with this alarm is, that it enables a man, without leaving his room, to control his own house, including the movements of his servants.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Allemannia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	New-York.
Europe	Dec. 17	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 2	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Rapidan*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via Liverpool*, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 A. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Miss M. Frances Dearborn, Miss Delia E. Asquith, E. Mendheim, James Welsh, John Baker.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—J. Kelly, E. Nutshler, A. A. Rawson, W. M. Hutson, J. Smith, L. Prince, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. E. F. Bishop and infant, Mary Flood, D. Conneway, W. Brady, Chas. Cahn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon rises... 9 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 40 | Gov. Island. 11 29 | Hell Gate .. 12 51

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Dec. 30, 4 P. M., 35 miles south of Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Sedgwick, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Dec. 9 and Queenstown Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Company. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Rhone, (of Halifax,) McDougall, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Fannie Gillise, Moore, New-Haven.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 1—Arr. brigs W. N. O., from St. Martin's; Tangier, from Savannah; schr. Aid, from isle Sable.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 1—The steamer Nereus, from New-York, put in on account of the storm.

Below.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT FROM FOREIGN PORTS DURING 1868.—We present our usual annual table of the arrivals from foreign ports during the past year, distinguishing the class and nationality, and comparing it with the arrivals for 1867, from which it will be seen that the number of American vessels have increased 201, while the increase in the total number of arrivals is but 185:

	Steamers.		Ships.		Barks.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
American	204	204	264	228	[illegible]	[illegible]
British	363	365	131	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
North German	91	109	60	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian	—	—	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwegian	—	—	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish	—	—	1	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	28	26	1	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch	—	—	1	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish	—	—	3	2	11	[illegible]
Spanish	1	—	—	1	7	[illegible]
Portuguese	—	—	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian	—	—	2	3	9	[illegible]
Argentine	—	—	1	—	2	[illegible]
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	1	[illegible]
Haytien	1	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
All others	—	—	—	1	10	[illegible]
Total	678	694	473	390	1020	1058

	Brigs.		Schooners.		Total.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
American	440	535	547	774	1804	2090
British	886	771	367	426	2111	2032
North German	53	63	2	6	370	379
Italian	47	29	1	2	74	78
Norwegian	18	20	—	—	67	[illegible]
Danish	26	26	1	3	41	[illegible]
French	7	—	1	—	40	[illegible]
Dutch	21	15	3	4	33	[illegible]
Swedish	16	11	—	—	29	[illegible]
Spanish	18	4	—	1	26	[illegible]
Portuguese	9	2	6	—	19	[illegible]
Austrian	4	6	—	—	15	[illegible]
Argentine	—	—	—	—	3	[illegible]
Brazilian	5	6	2	3	8	[illegible]
Haytien	4	2	—	—	6	[illegible]
Venezuelan	5	2	—	—	5	[illegible]
Russian	—	—	—	—	3	11
All others	7	3	5	2	22	[illegible]
Total	1372	1499	932	1323	4676	4861

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—The Cunard steamship Java, from New-York, touched at this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Liverpool. All well.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 1.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, touched here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After debarking English passengers and mails, the C. proceeded to Hamburg.

GLASGOW, Jan. 1.—The steamship Columbia, which put into Queenstown a few days ago with her shaft broken, arrived here day before yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.
ENGLISH STERLING
SILVER WARE
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
[illegible]